The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

A GOLD STANDARD BILL PUSHED THROUGH CONGRESS.

The Republicans Wearing Gags and Submit to Everything Forced Down their Throats.—Schley's Friends Alert.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. McKinley's hired men, otherwise known as the Republican majority of the House, are obeying orders like trained animals. They began today the actual work of railroading through the House, in a single week, the gold standard bill that Mr. McKinley had prepared last summer. The vote is to be taken a week from today, and, of course, the bill will be passed, as it will be sure to get all the Republican votes, and it is being claimed that eight Democrats from New York, and possibly others from the eastern states will also vote for it. The Republicans are so fond of wearing their gags that they have offered to give some of the time allotted to them for debate on the bill to the Democrats.

The Navy Department has got Schley out of the way, but his friends in Congress are on the alert in his behalf, as was seen when a proposition, which originated with Mr. McKinley was submitted to them. The proposition was that Congress pass a bill reviving the grade of Vice Admiral in the Navy, and that Mr. McKinley would at once nominate both Schley and Sampson to that grade. This sounded well, but Schley's friends have so far declined to accept it, unless Mr. McKinley would promise that Schley's nomination should be made first, so that he would continue to rank Sampson. Representative Berry, of Ky., who is one of Schley's stanchest friends says he intends to push his resolution offering the thanks of Congress to Schley and the men under him for destroying Cervera's fleet, but if an agreement is reached about the Vice Admiral business, that will probably end the whole matter.

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, has offered a resolution asking for an investigation, by a special committee of the House, of the charges growing out of the interference of U. S. troops in mining troubles in Idaho, in defiance of and contrary to the Federal constitution, at the individual request of the Governor, when no riot or insurrection existed, and without consulting the legislature or the local sheriff.

If present indications may be depended upon, the position of those Democrats who voted against the dangerous method of refusing to allow a man with proper credentials, to be sworn in as a member of the House, is likely to be vindicated by the final disposition of the Roberts case. Members of the Roberts committee may, of course, change their minds before their report is made to the House, but it looks now as though their report would recommend that Roberts be sworn in and then be expelled, because of his being a polygamist. Members are beginning to realize that the precedent of not allowing a man with regular credentials to be sworn in, is too dangerous a one to be set up. If one man can properly be denied, one hundred men might be treated in the same way by an unscrupulous majority. It isn't the Roberts case, but the principle at stake that makes the action of the House important.

That Mr. Quay isn't as certain of getting that seat in the Senate, as his friends would like everybody to believe is shown by the presence in Washington, working in Quay's interest, of ex-Senator Don Cameron. Mr. Quay will also be in Washington this week. An adverse report is expected from the Committee on elections, which is one of the few committees not included in the Republican grab of increasing their representation, but the real fight will be on the floor of the Senate. The chances still seem to favor Quay, although several of the Senators who had been counted upon as certain to vote to seat him, are said to be in doubt as to how they would vote. It is on the personal friendship of those Senators that Cameron and Quay are now working.

Senator Mason's speech in favor of his resolution of sympathy for the Transvaal Republic, now engaged in a war for liberty with Great Britain, contains some hard knocks for prominent Republicans, including the President. Mason may not rank high as a statesman, but his tongue has a sting on the end of it when he wishes it to have, qute as nagging if not so polished, as that wielded by Ingalls, and other sling-slingers who have been in the Senate.

Boss Hanna appears to have emerged from his wrestle with the rheumatism and his check book, which is credited with such a prominent part in the Ohio campaign, as cross as a crippled bear. He was hobbling out of the White House, where he had been holding a conference with Mr. McKinley and Mr. Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, who has been mentioned as Hanna's successor at the head of the Republican National Committee, when he was asked if it were true that he intended to retire from the Chairmanship of the Committee. He glared angrily at the newspaper man who asked the question, before answering, and then snapped out as he turned away: "No one is authorized to say what I will do.".

Must Mutilate Stamps.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular amending regulation fees to cancellation of documentary and proprietory stamps, providing that "in all cases where documentary stamps of the denomination of 10 cents or any larger denomination shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by the act of June 13, 1898, the person using or affixing the same shall in addition to writing or stamping thereon, with ink, the initials of his name and the date when affixed, mutilate said stamp by cutting three parallel incisions lengthwise through the stamp, beginning not more than one-fourth of an inch from one end thereof and extending to within one-fourth of an inch of the other end.

"Where such stamp is cancelled by cutting or perforating in any manner authorized by existing regulations, as aforesaid, the mutilation herein provided will not be required."

This provision shall take effect and be in force on and after Dec. 15.

Purloined the Horse.

A horse belonging to John Brungart, of Green Burr, was taken from the stable on Saturday of last week. The horse was one of the best in Mr. Brungart 's stable, and he at once instituted a search, with constable Winters, of Rebersburg, with a warrant for the arrest of the thief. He was captured in a short time and proved to be a 10-year old boy of Daniel Stamm, of Millheim, who was killed several weeks ago on a lumber job in Clinton county. On account of the boy's tender age, the case against him will not be pushed.

No Christmas Entertainment.

Christmas is just about ten-days off, and the holiday of the world will pass in Centre Hall without any special entertainment or services by any of the churches, unless one should yet be billed. For years past one or several of the congregations always provided an interesting service appropriate to the occasion, but this year will go by default.

Horseradish Sauce.

For horseradish sauce: One cup of grated horse radish, two tea-spoonfuls of sugar, half a cup of cream, half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly, then add vinegar to taste, and you will conclude that never before had you any idea of what horse radish might mean.

High Winds.

Old Boreas took a turn at the weather a couple days this week, and gave us a March sample some months ahead of time. The blower was opened wide and the wind blew a gale on Monday night and also all day yesterday. A little damage was done around the country to the fences, but the loss was comparatively light.

Season Over.

Tomorrow, Friday, December 15th, as the close of the legal season in Pennsylvania, for hunting and killing black, gray or fox squirrel, pheasants, rabbits, quail or partridge, wild turkey, and woodcock. Fifteen days time is allowed after expiration of season to dispose of game.

Plenty of Offers.

One of the recent arrivals in Centre Hall who moved here with his family, was supposed to be in the market to buy a home. From the number of houses offered him, this citizen made the statement that fully one-half the properties in the town were for sale.

Awake at Last.

Nellie Wolfe, a dining room girl at the Gamble house, Jersey Shore, who had been in a cataleptic slumber from Sunday night, December 3, until last Saturday evening, awoke then and is now as wide awake as anybody.

Death of a Physician.

Dr. James A. Hatch, a prominent citizen of Philipsburg, died at his home in that place last Friday morning. He was a veteran of the civil war and was 56 years of age. He leaves a wife and two sons.

A Game Commissioner.

Governor Stone has reappointed C. K. Sober game commissioner. Mr. Sober was appointed for the three year term by Governor Hastings, and he is the proper person for the position.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

The people of Ireland are expressing sympathy for the Boers.

The 40 employes of the Bellefonte Lime Company at its Salona plant went on a strike Monday for an increase of wages.

Quay is short four votes, which is quite a come-down from the boasted pinnacle of getting his old seat with many votes to spare.

The Philippine insurrection is reported ended and changed into a guerrilla war. Aguinaldo is still being closely pursued in his flight.

Upon investigation the officials of Chester county have been found guilty of taking illegal fees, and a surcharge has been made all around, down to jury commissioners.

Upon Bryan's request the Governor of Nebraska has appointed ex-senator Allen to the vacancy caused by the death, ten days ago, of the recently elected senator Hayward.

The anti-Quayites of the state have issued a strong plea for honest elections, and for the wiping out of bossism. Senator Magee has taken a hand in the fight, and the best Republicans in the state have signed the document.

The investigation of ballot frauds in Philadelphia is going on, and astounding stuffing has been brought to light. As many as two and three hundred fraudulent ballots have been found in a single box.

In the Boer war the British have lost 4000 men killed, wounded and missing. Of these 1300 are prisoners. It is impossible to estimate the Boer losses with any accuracy, as they are so carefully concealed. There are 330 prisoners at Cape Town, 250 on the British ship Penelope and possibly 100 elsewhere.

BOERS WIN ANOTHER BATTLE.

Methuen's army of British met a crushing defeat on Tuesday. General Cronje trapped the advancing British army. The Highland Brigade was lured forward by the silence of the enemy's guns, and surprised by a hail of lead.

The defeated General reports that whole corps of the victorious army of Boers were wiped out by his shells.

The British loss was very heavy, and General Wauchope, the hero of Soudan, was killed.

The Boer loss is also reported as terrible. The engagement was on the Modder river.

The British marched in a colum of fours, close order, not suspecting the enemy.

The Lafayette Dollar.

Preparations are being made at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the coining of the Lafayette dollar, the unique specie authorized by Congress in aid of the fund for the erection of the Lafayette monument in Paris. Fifty thousand of the coins will be struck. The first will be presented by the President of the United States to the President of France. The rest of the coins will be sold for $2 a piece.

The coin is a legal tender dollar and bears upon its face a double medallion of the heads of Washington and Lafayette, and on the reverse a miniature reproduction of the equestrian statue of Lafayette, with the inscription, "In commemoration of monument erected by school youths of United States to General Lafayette, Paris, France, 1900.

How to Preserve the Wheel.

Winter approaches and thousands of cyclists will be laying aside their wheels until spring. Unless they wish them to deteriorate very seriously, there are certain precautions which should be adopted. First of all the machine should be coated with vaseline, especially around the bearings and nickel parts. The machine should be kept in a dark place and not too warm, as both light and heat are injuries to the tires. The tires should also be kept in inflated. If the machine can be hung up or turned wheels upwards, it will be all the better.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Charles W. Burd, Aaronsburg, and Margaret C. Baker, of Lock Haven.

Alfred Lucas, Axemann, and Grace Folger, Walker township.

James Justice and Bessie E. Shaffer, both of Benner township.

James W. Lucas, Howard, and Lillie Sharp, Curtin.

Not Known.

Frank Casey who succeeded in passing a check for $6.50 that he had raised to $200, in Lock Haven last week, is not a resident of Coburn, as his statement would make him, says the Clinton Republican.

Died of Scarlet Fever.

An only child of Mr. Sowers, aged about three years, of Pleasant Gap, died of scarlet fever, yesterday morning.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Farmers Have Settled Down in Lock Haven to Discuss Matters.—Cut in School Appropriation Denounced.

The twenty-seventh annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange opened in the court house at Lock Haven on Tuesday with over 400 delegates present. The following appointments were announced:

Chaplain, A. C. Barrett, of Susquehanna county; assistant stewards, C. H. Kerner, of Elk county, and Mrs. F. Lear, of Lackawanna county; pomona Mrs. Louis Piolett, of Bradford county.

Committee on Credentials—J. B. Steinbach, of Huntingdon county; F. E. Lear, of Lackawanna county; Mrs. Ida Shuler, of Lycoming county, and Miss Louise Wilkey, of Fayette county.

Division of Labor—G. D. Humes, of Crawford county; A. J. Ayer, of Bradford county; Mrs. A. T. George, of Armstrong county.

Publication—G. L. Ebbo, of Centre county, and John Patton, of Huntingdon county.

The address of Worthy Master W. F. Hill, the youngest man who ever filled that position, was delivered at the afternoon session. He extended congratulations to the agricultural people on the good results obtained by their thorough and co-operative organization. The problem of trusts, he said, must be intelligently and effectively treated. He regretted the cutting down of the school appropriations as it retracted from ground gained for for tax equality to the extent of $1,000,000. The success of the experiment of free delivery of rural mail, he said, has proved that the mass of the people will soon demand its general use. He insisted that all people of the state should contribute towards the construction of good roads. In closing, he recommended that in order to decrease the expenses and to derive greater benefits the representation to the State Grange be had through Pomona Granges on a numerical basis.

Twentieth Century Begins January 1, 1901.

A number of university presidents and officials of high standing have replied to the question: "When does the twentieth century really begin?" and their replies are not all alike, though the weight of opinion is in favor of January 1, 1901.

Provost Charles C. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, says: "A graphic, and, I think, convincing method of ascertaining when the twentieth century begins, is to construct a diagram of 100 vertical columns, and cross them horizontally by twenty-one lines. Then simply enter each year, or as many as are needed for illustration, in the successive rectangles so formed. Thus you will find that the twentieth century evidently begins January 1, 1901. I cannot see how this position can be controverted under the definition that a century consists of 100 full years."

President Eliot, of Harvard University, declares that the twentieth century begins with January 1, 1901. It is a question in chronology, not in astronomy, he says, and must be answered by a reference to the system of reckoning which has been adopted by chronologists. This system makes the birth of Christ a dividing point from which the years are counted backward and forward. The year immediately preceding the dividing point is called the first year before Christ, the year immediately following is called the first year after Christ.

Railway Employes in Pennsylvania.

The annual report of the state bureau of railways, the advance sheets of which have just been issued, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30 last there were 295,629 persons employed by the steam railways operating in Pennsylvania, an increase of 245,057 over 1898. The total number of cars in service was 474,492 and the motive power was furnished by 10,208 locomotives. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 161,444,854. The total number of miles run during the year by passenger, freight and mixed cars was 226,495,504.

Death Near Pine Grove.

Mrs. Annie, wife of Newton Neidig, of Pinegrove, died a few days ago, after a short confinement of childbirth. She leaves a husband and five small children, the oldest being 12 years. Her age was 36 years.

Died in the Woods.

David Winslow, who formerly lived at Eagleville, was found dead in the woods near Johnsonburg. He was subject to epileptic fits.

All first class at Sechlers, and that is ever admitted by all. Call and see.

Interesting Clippings.

There was more fighting along the Modder river. The fighting is reported having been heavy.

Chinese brigands attacked the Belgian mission near Mukden. The band was caught and 300 beheaded.

Taylor has been sworn in as governor of Kentucky, whereupon Goebel has served notice of contest before the legislature, which has power to go behind the returns to unearth frauds.

The Columbia county newspapers say that some of the farmers over there bring their butter to market adulterated with lard. These may be some of the ones that howl about oleomargarine.

Another 88 foot tumble was that of Daniel Bowers from a high stack at Flocks' Brewery, turning a complete somersault and alighted upon his feet. As he neared the ground he grabbed a rope and succeeded in breaking the force of the fall. No bones broken.

The supreme court has decided that the shade trees in front of a man's residence belong to him although they be located on public property. The case in which the dicision was rendered was one in which the property owner sued a telephone company for cutting off the limbs of the trees.

The special expert sent abroad by the Agricultural Department in search of new seeds and edible plants has brought back an "everbearing strawberry." It is said to produce fruit for months on the same plants, and a small patch will supply a family table a whole season.

John H. Alleman was the trusted cashier of the First national bank of Hanover. When he died suddenly about a year ago, it was found that he was a defaulter to the bank for about $50,000. Now comes the charge that he never did die and that a dummy was buried in his stead. The comment of a York paper is that while there are many cashiers in jail there are many more that ought to be there.

Around the County.

Physicians a few days ago removed two tumors from the wife of Henry Zerby, of Haines, and the lady is bearing up well.

Theodore Hosterman lost his pocket book near Sober, but finding it afterwards, $66 in money were not in it anymore, but a draft for $500 was.

George B. Stover and wife, of Haines twp., are on the sick list.

Mrs. Alfred Hosterman last week had a light stroke of apoplexy.

Two-thirds of the strikers of the Bellefonte Lime Company went back to work yesterday at the old wages, and new men were put on for those who remained out.

Miss Sallie R. Meek was yesterday elected assistant principal of the Bellefonte High School, vice Boyd A. Musser, resigned. A good choice.

A Woman Has a Fight with a Buck.

Mrs. Ezra Shoupe of near Saltillo, Huntingdon county, had an exciting encounter with a large five pronged buck last week. The deer was feeding in a grain field on their farm. She shot the deer in the shoulder, which enraged the animal and it started for the woman, knocking her down before she could reach a place of safety. The deer was handicapped with the broken fore leg, but it gave the woman several painful thrusts with its prongs. She had a knife and when the buck stumbled and fell she succeeded in cutting its throat, and the deer was killed. It dressed 150 pounds. Mrs. Shoupe's clothing was nearly all torn from her body in the encounter.

Raised the Rents.

Apropos the big business boom Bellefonte is having with both furnaces in full blast and the other industries running right along, a howl has gone up from the laboring men over the 20 to 30 per cent. raise the landlords have given the rents. Every available house in the town is now occupied, as the influx of laboring men to that town has been continual during the last eight months, and every house is occupied. There is no remedy for the renters except to kick and pay the price asked.

Struck for Better Pay.

Thirty-five employees of the Bellefonte Furnace company, working at the Salona quarries, went on a strike last Saturday morning. The men struck for twelve and one-half cents for each truck load of stone taken out instead of being paid by weight. The men refused to go to work until their demands were acceded to. A settlement is looked for this week.

Aged People.

Following are the names of the nine oldest citizens living in Loganton: John Berry 73, George Breon 74, Elias Zellers 75, Dan. K. Heckman 77, Levi Conser 80, G. N. Kleckner 81, Charles Parker 82, and Daniel Kerstetter 83.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Hero's Good Luck.

The touch of a hand, the glance of an eye,
Or a word exchanged with a passer by;
A glimpse of a face in a crowded street
And afterward life is incomplete;
A picture painted with honest zeal
And we lose the old for the new ideal;
A chance remark or a song's refrain,
And life is never the same again.

A friendly smile, and love's embering spark
Leaps into flame and illumines the dark;
A whispered "Be brave" to our fellow men
And they pick up the thread of hope again.
Thus never an act or a word or thought
But that with unguessed importance is fraught,
For small things build up eternity
And blazon the ways for destiny.

Old 1899 has one foot in the grave.

Abbreviation of year 1900 will be '00.

Eli P. Tate, of Fillmore, was granted a pension, $12.

Jasp Brungart, of Rebersburg, is on the sick list.

Abram S. Valentine, Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $10.

Smith's store at the station unfurls its banner in another colum.

The new post-office for Georges valley has been named Beech.

Mrs. A. Hettinger has returned to Spring Mills after a year at Altoona.

Sup't Gramley pays a high tribute to the excellency of our town schools.

Monday night's heavy rains caused a rise in the streams, and supplied the cisterns.

Indications for snow this morning. There may be sleighing at Christmas yet, you bet.

Thanks to Secretary of Agriculture for a handsomely bound copy of Agr. Report, '98, part I.

Aaronsburg's Lutheran and Reformed Sabbath schools will have Christmas entertainments.

United Ev. church of Rebersburg, will have a Christmas entertainment on Christmas evening.

Make at least one little one happy on Christmas by some gift, and don't forget the poor ones at all.

Thanks to the sportsman who had good luck for a pair of plump pheasants for the editor's table.

Jacob Bingaman shot a black bear in the Brush valley narrows, that weighed over 400 pounds.

Persons seeking a nice town for a business location, come and see Centre Hall with its conveniences and advantages.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Dec. 17: Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; St. Johns Church, 2 p. m.; Georges Valley 10 a. m.

A nice little Christmas gift arrived at Tite Gramleys, Spring Mills, the other day. Now step softly and don't wake the baby.

The house of John Kunes at Eagleville was destroyed by fire Sunday night, together with most of the household goods.

The wife of W. H. Peters, of Buffalo township, Perry county, gave birth to her twentieth child recently, ten of whom are living.

One day last week while in Lewistown John L. Ferguson, of Yeagertown, lost his pocket book containing $600 in money and a note for $335.

The exchanges are telling us that winter will begin at twelve minutes before eight o'clock on the 21st inst. We would like to know what they call the weather we are now having?

A man is able to be on his feet a whole day when he is attending a political meeting or a public auction. But he is not able to be on his feet while the parson offers a prayer.

Dr. Humphrey's Specific Manual.—A book of 100 pages on the treatment and cure of all diseases mailed free on application. Address the Humphreys' Medicine Comp., box 1810, New York.

Mill Hall has another enterprize in prospect in addition to the half dozen already existing and which have put big life into it. Mill Hall don't have fellows there who seek to ruin men of public spirit.

Union county agricultural meetings will be held Buffalo Roads, Dec. 28-29, and at Swengel, Dec. 30. State speakers will be Col. Jno. A. Woodward, Enos H. Hess, esq., and A. J. Kahler, esq.

The December Magazine Number of "The Outlook," dated December 2d, is the Eleventh Annual Book Number, filled largely with illustrated special articles on new and recent books and on interesting literary topics. The scores of advertising pages in themselves furnish an extremely valuable and remarkably complete guide to holiday books. $3 a year. The Outlook Comp., New York.

Sweetest thing that can be seen
Is a baby, fresh and clean.
Dainty clothes and tender skin
Need pure soap to wash them in.
Nurse and mother must be sure
Baby's bath is sweet and pure.
Free from grease or alkalies;
Ivory Soap their want supplies.

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SANDOW ON EXERCISE.

Says Dumbbell Practice, If Not Overdone, Is the Proper Thing.

"Dumbbell practice gives strength to every sinew, from the finger tips to the elbow, from the top of the head to the sole of the foot," Sandow, the strong man, said in a recent interview. "The young can be kept in perfect health, and older people are helped and improved even when suffering any ailment which appears to them to be quite hopeless, but, of course, great care must be taken not to overdo the practising, and it is wiser to increase the number of movements very gradually and not on any account to get overtired at first," he advised. But he does state most emphatically that dumbbell exercises, taken in moderation, give grace and suppleness to the figure and that perfect ease to the carriage that comes from having the muscles under control. He makes a strong point of an easy beginning, which does not expect too much at first, but gains strength by degrees. Such exercise sends the blood through the veins with new life, which gives pleasure and joy to every individual.

A Treat.

A little girl who was being taken into the country for a day's outing by the Chicago vacation school committee was observed to be very sedate as she sat in the open street car, says the Youth's Companion. "Have you ever had a ride on the cars before?" the teacher asked. "Yes, I've hitched, but I never sat up straight like this before," she answered.

My Mother Had Consumption

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. A neighbor told her not to give up but try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. She did so and was speedily cured, and is now in the enjoyment of good health." D. P. Jolly, Feb. 2, 1899. Avoca, N. Y.

Cures Hard Coughs

No matter how hard your cough is or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you could possibly take. But it's too risky to wait until you have consumption, for sometimes it's impossible to cure this disease. If you are coughing today, don't wait until tomorrow, but get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once and be relieved. It strengthens weak lungs.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough, hard colds; $1.00, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

Accounting for Her Exclamation.

Flusher—Did Miss Gaygirl make any remark when you handed her my bouquet? The Messenger—Yes; she said, "Oh, the dear, dear flowers!" Flusher—Humph! That florist must have sent the bill along with the bouquet.—Paris American Messenger.

It Cures All Skin Eruptions.

Tetterine is the name. Sold at druggists for 50c. a box, or prepaid direct from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. John H. Pahlen of Lexington, Miss., writes: "Enclosed find $1.00 for 2 boxes of Tetterine. My father's hand was cured by it, and I take pleasure in recommending it."

Why He Was Not Beloved.

A practical, matter-of-fact young woman was trying to describe a certain unpopular man that she knew. "He is the sort of person," she said, after careful thought, "who goes to Paris twice a year, but never asks you what size glove you wear."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Like Finding Money.

The use of the Endless Chain Starch Book in the purchase of "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch, makes it just like finding money. Why, for only 5c you are enabled to get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, embossed in gold. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain the beautiful Christmas presents free

A Pastor's Idea.

When asked "What's a layman?" a pastor replied: "One who lays things upon his pastor which he himself ought to do."—Richmond Religious Herald

Attention is called to the very useful articles contained in the premium list of the Continental Tobacco Co.'s advertisement of their Star Plug Tobacco in another column of this paper. It will pay to save the "Star" tin tags and so take advantage of the best list ever issued by the Star Tobacco.

The number of passengers carried on the elevated railroads in New York city decreased this year 2,523,000 from 1898 and 41,417,000, or nearly 20 per cent, from the highwater mark of elevated traffic in 1893.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

A euchre party in which 2,400 persons are to engage will be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, January 10, the proceeds to go toward the completion of the Church of St. Philip Neri, Bedford Park.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Why Changes Are Needed.

Change of scene, change of occupation and frequent changes in furnishings and diet are all important at this season, and the time of rest may be secured from these changes even when an expensive outing, or the usual summer vacation, has not been afforded. No woman who has ever tried it can conceive of the rest and pleasure resulting from a change of some sort. Make such changes as are possible by rearranging rooms in the matter of furniture, pictures, ornaments, etc. Do something, anything, to rest the eye and brain from dead-level monotony. It is said that marked cases of insomnia have been cured by changing from one sleeping-room to another. The wise woman will also change her family dietary as completely as possible as the seasons change.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE PIANO ON ARCHEY ROAD.

The Author of "Mr. Dooley" Writes of Its Agency as a Social Factor.

In the Ladies' Home Journal is published the first of the "Molly Donahue" sketches by the author of "Mr. Dooley." It tells of "Molly Donahue's" ambition to have a piano, for "on Archey Road a piano is the one sure and visible symbol of the achievement of social ambition. One may be 'very dacint people' and not own a piano, but one cannot be 'fine people' unless one boasts of a dark mahogany box which takes more than half the little parlor, and is only opened Saturday mornings, when Miss O'Brien, the church organist, comes down to give Mary Ann a lesson in the 'Child of the Regiment,' or on state occasions when the said Mary Ann provokes the march from 'Norma' out of its weird interior. At other times it stands unopened, gloomy and forbidding under its purple pall, with its great legs neatly encased in puckered cambric pantaloons. It is not regarded as a medium for the expression of music so much as a landmark of progress toward wealth and culture. 'The Murphys have a piano' runs like fire down the road, and the Murphys have 'arrived.' But when the 'pianny' comes out, when the rumors of lost jobs and illness culminate in the withdrawal of behemoth on the shoulders of swearing Germans, that is the day of tragedy. The Murphys are down! Hope goes out with the piano!"

"Mr. Dooley" happened in on the Donahues on Archey Road and immediately joined the family discussion as to whether Mr. Donahue should buy a piano for his daughter. "H'm," said Mr. Dooley. "I'm no musician, an' th' eight iv me enjiyment is f'r to hear a German band, consistin' iv a pickle-oo an' a bass drum, playin' 'Listen to th' Mockin'-Bur'rd.' But, as Mary here says, whin it comes to decidin' quistions iv etiket, I'm th' boy to do it again th' wurruld. F'r forty year I've ladled it out be th' pint an' quart to th' fash'nable society iv this ward, an' Dooley's etiket f'r man an' baist is known fr'm wan end iv th' counthry to th' other. An' I say this to ye, Malachi, that it's not on'y th' proper an' rale thing to have a pianny, but seein' that Tim Clancy, th' assistant foreman on th' North Side, an' Mortimer Casey, th' assistant foreman at South Chicago, both has wan it ain't anny sure thing that whin th' news gits out that ye're scrapin' 'long without wan ye won't lose yer job. Get a pianny, Malachi, an' thank Heaven they didn't ask f'r a steam calliope."

Bent Rifle with a History.

Among the many objects of interest in the collection of war trophies and curios from the Philippines that has recently been placed on exhibition in the Battle of Manila building on Wabash avenue is a bent and shattered Remington rifle. This rifle is of interest because of the following story:

During the first battles of the American troops with the Filipinos around Manila a charge was ordered to drive the enemy from a strong position. The charge took the American troops over a rice field which the enemy had occupied at the beginning of the engagement, but from which they had been driven.

As the American forces charged across the piteous cries of a wounded Filipino for water excited the compassion of one of the boys, who hastened to give him a drink from his canteen. As he knelt down by the side of the insurgent the latter drew a dagger and tried to stab him. Several of the American soldiers saw the attempt and hastening up, took the insurgent's gun from beside him and beat his brains out. This is the gun now on exhibition.

The weapon came into the possession of Douglas Young, editor of the Manila Freedom, and from him passed into the possession of the local exhibition. It is of the breech-loading pattern made in 1876 and long since discarded by the American army.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Thrift in the Granite City.

A good story is told by an English tourist who stayed for a week in apartments in Aberdeen, the "Granite City."

"I had heard," he says, "of the canny folk of Aberdeen, and my experience, short though it was, proved that rumor had rightly estimated the character of the people. The streets are granite, the houses are granite, and the inhabitants are granite; and when they have a granite baby they give it a ball of granite, for fear it should break any other toy.

"I had a granite landlady, and one day when I was going fishing her son volunteered to accompany me. I provided the lunch, the rods, and the lines; he provided the worms—dug them up in a neighbor's garden with a borrowed spade. I caught sixteen trout; he ate the lunch and broke my best rod. When we got home I made a present of fourteen of the fish to my granite landlady, and asked her to cook the other two for my tea. She did—and charged me threepence for the dripping in which they were fried!"—London Tit-Bits.

Metal Furniture for Warship.

The cruiser Atlanta will be the first vessel of the navy to be equipped with the metal furniture designed for vessels of the navy. The innovation is the result of experiences in recent naval engagements, and is intended to do away with the liability to fire on shipboard during an engagement, by the removal of as much of the woodwork as possible. Considerable interest attaches to the result of this experiment on the Atlanta.—Washington Evening Star.

Extraordinary Wedding Vows.

An English rural clergyman says that in his parish it was quite the fashion for the man, when giving the ring in the marriage ceremony, to say to the women: "With my body I thee wash up, and with all my hurdle goods I thee and thou." He said the women were better up in this part of the service than the men. One day, however, a bride startled him by promising, in what she supposed to be the language of the prayer book, to take her husband "to 'ave and 'old from this day forni't for betterer horse, for richer power, in siggerness health, to love cherries and to bay." What meaning this extraordinary vow conveyed to the woman's own mind, the incumbent said, baffled him to conjecture.—Short Stories Magazine.

This Rooster Wore a Scarfpin.

The crack chicken story of the year comes from the kitchen of the Golden Eagle Hotel at Reading. It concerns an energetic young rooster that crowed and grew fat while carrying in its gizzard a stickpin nearly two inches in length, the sharp point of which had worked through the muscular second stomach of the fowl and protruded a quarter of an inch on the outside.

Josiah Barnes, the second cook at the Golden Eagle, was engaged in cleaning a lot of fowls preparatory to cooking them for the Sunday dinner. While handling a particularly fine fat young rooster, something pricked his hand. He made an investigation and found a sharp pointed instrument protruding through the gizzard. He cut open the organ and was surprised to find a stick pin therein. The pin was mounted with a diamond shaped piece of pearl on which was a gold letter W.

The young rooster had probably observed the piece of pearl, and believing it to be an extra fine pebble with which to digest its food, had made the mistake of his life in swallowing it.—Reading (Penn.) Searchlight

Why the Admiral Wept.

Thrice during the two days given to him Dewey wept. First, when he was presented with the flag that once floated over Farragut. Second, when, during the naval parade, he looked from the Olympia over the great assemblage of vessels crowded with cheering men and women. He then seemed to realize for the first time the profound character of the feeling which he had inspired. Several times he raised his handkerchief to his eyes, and men who had known him for the greater part of his career said they had never before seen him so moved. Third, when he suddenly came into view of 2,300 school children on the great stand in Seventy-second street. The children had grouped themselves in blue letters fifteen feet high, forming the word, "Dewey," on a white ground. Led by Frank Damrosch, they joined in a mighty chorus as the procession passed. Dewey halted in front of the stand, and stood up, hat in hand, bowing his gratitude. For a few moments he stood thus, bareheaded, the tears trickling down his face.—Gilson Willets in Leslie's Weekly.

Is the Klondike Growing Warmer?

Prospectic visitors and gold seekers in the Klondike region may extract some comfort from the discovery, made by the Harriman Alaska expedition, that most of the glaciers which abound in that territory are receding. The fact is an indication that the average weather there is growing warmer. If it were growing colder the glaciers would be advancing; while if it were about the same one year with another they would maintain the same general position, neither creeping nearer to the sea nor melting away from their terminal moraines. The rate of glacial recession is so slow, however, that fur overcoats and warm sleeping bags are likely to remain as a part of the necessary equipment of Alaskan travel for some years to come. Nothing, it may be added, is slower than the movement of a glacier except the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute.—Leslie's Weekly.

Distances Elevators Travel.

"Elevators are terrible sudden, but they sae a power of climbin'," exclaimed the good woman from the country as soon as she had recovered breath after her first ride in an elevator. The miles of "climbin'" saved seem more impressive if one considers the distance traversed by the elevator cars in one day in a single building in New York City. The towering office building on Park Row has ten elevators, each shaft being 280 feet high. It takes a minute and a half on an average for the cars to go up or down, and they run all day, with brief intervals of waiting top and bottom. At this rate it is computed that the elevator cars cover nearly a hundred miles a day. The number of passengers carried on each trip would run the total number of miles of walking saved by the use of the elevators in one day into many times a hundred miles.

How England Secures Horses.

A number of agents of the Government have been engaged traveling through Ireland inspecting hunting horses entered in the stud books with a view to securing them for the army. The stud books and the books of the Royal Dublin Society were placed at their disposal. Many owners have been notified to hold themselves ready to part with their horses at a short notice and to inform the authorities, through the police, if any sale or change in the location of each hunter now in their possession. They have also been asked not to part with any of the registered horses to any purchaser in circumstances which may lead to their leaving the three kingdoms.—London Mail.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The title-deed to the victory of Manila Bay will always remain in the Dewey family.

Economy is the cardinal principle of success, but then it's easier to economize when you have something upon which to economize.

When Rudyard Kipling rubbed us down with his "White Man's Burden," he did not include in his mental vision the Boers of South Africa, who are as white as we are, and who want to divide the burden with the people of Great Britain.

It is estimated on good authority that the grand total circulation of American newspapers and publications is 3,500,000,000 copies. They contain 200,000 advertisements in each collective issue, and cost the advertisers each year $150,000,000.

A pointer for the handling of horses may be taken from the fact that Russia has no runaways. Every driver there prepares a thin cord in the shape of a running noose round the horse's neck. When the animal bolts the cord is pulled and all desire to run is soon choked out of him.

At a recent meeting of railway magnates in New York City objection was raised against the new departure of the Lake Shore road in checking corpses as baggage. Hitherto it has been a rule among railroads to charge full fare for a corpse just the same as for a living person. Now the Lake Shore has changed this, and the connecting lines are protesting against receiving corpses from that line and carrying them as baggage.

Vice-President Hobart was just 55 when he died, the fatal age for business men, as is shown by the records of the different exchanges and other mortality statistics. Lawyers and clergymen live to a much greater age, but physicians and business men as a rule die in their prime. The explanation is not far to seek; hurry, worry, irregular meals and lack of exercise cause many men to break down early who, with more regard to hygienic rules might have survived to be three score and ten. Let this be a warning to others.

The Chicago physiological school has been incorporated by President Harper, of the University of Chicago. The children, at present limited to fifteen in number, will be boarded in the school and kept under close surveillance. It is hoped by keeping records of such study to reach some logical conclusions to determine what environment will do for the children who fail to develop normally.

Privy Councillor Loewe, German delegate at Philadelphia to the Trade Congress, has been saying nice things about us since his return to Berlin. The Tageblatt has interviewed him, and our visitor's opinion of what we are doing, especially in electric development, is the German equivalent for "beating all creation." We are far ahead of Europe, he says, in the practical use of electricity.

A Louisville physician has been pondering on the question, "Does it pay?" and in an article contributed to The Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic declares that it doesn't. The "it" which he pondered was his profession. "Taking everything into consideration," he says, in conclusion, "I think I am perfectly safe in saying that it does not pay financially to be a physician." This is surprising to those of us whose knowledge of medicine was acquired from settling doctor's bills.

The postoffices of Chicago and New York City in 1898 handled thirty-five per cent of all the second-class matter—that is newspapers and periodicals—that went through the mails, and amounted to 414,974,972 pounds, or 207,472 tons. Five offices, New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis, handled fifty per cent. Twenty-five offices handled seventy-five per cent, and thirty-four offices seventy-nine per cent, leaving but twenty-one per cent of all the second-class mail to be handled by all the rest of the postoffices in the country.

The discovery of a case of the bubonic plague on a vessel which succeeded in reaching the New York quarantine grounds, is not a warrant for much fear on that ground. But it is alarming that the plague should have made its appearance in Brazil, and should have been stopped at the gates of New York by a very effective quarantine system. But what about other ports where the quarantine s not so strict, and what about other vessels, whose captains do not happen to be sick, and whose crew or passengers may be allowed to slip ashore? The incident, though, exceptionally enforces the necessity of the strictest surveillance over all foreign trade at all our ports.

California and Australia may yet find in South Africa a rival as a supplier of fruit to the English markets. Already the finely flavored Cape grapes, both the small black and the large green, have been received with favor, and with improved methods of picking and packing would be formidable competitors to other foreign grapes. Figs, loquats and other fruits from the same source are also being imported in increasing quantities.

Hiram Clark an enterprising resident of Watertown, Mass., recently devised a one piece, rubber lined cotton undergarment which was intended to be waterproof. He expected to make a fortune by the sale of the same to miners, seafaring men and others whose vocations are pursued in damp or wet places. Unfortunately for Clark, however, when he donned the new garment and submitted it to a heat test the rubber lining melted and stuck to his body, so that the fabric was only removed with the aid of a pair of scissors and a scraping knife, and with great pain to the wearer.

Few if any industries could now be conducted profitably without the aid of chemistry, observes the San Francisco Chronicle. It reveals to the farmer the value of the soil he tills and the crops to which it is best adapted; to the miner the contents of the rock he rends from the earth's formations and the value of the minerals it contains; to the manufacturer the nature of the elements with which he must deal to obtain the best results. Other sciences bring the natural enemies of man under his control and enable him to distinguish friend from foe in both animate and inanimate creation. They help him to unfold the secret forces of nature and teach him how to direct them to do his bidding in the struggle for existence so that he may derive from life the greatest degree of happiness and comfort.

A Cemetery of Prehistoric Midgets.

Workmen terracing King hill, an old landmark of Northwestern Missouri, which is to be converted into a residence suburb of St. Joseph, have unearthed a prehistoric cemetery. The remains of a race of dwarfs, not allied with any tribe known to have inhabited this territory and unaccounted for by Indian legendary, repose on the summit of King hill. A feature remarkable in itself and especially marked in connection with the dwarfish remnants of prehistoric man found in this summit is the discovery of human bones, evidently those of a giant, probably more than seven feet tall, and big boned.

Low, flat heads, with small intelligence and marked animal propensities, characterized this people. Heavy jaws and strong, well preserved teeth carry the record of their lives forward. Brutes, human, but inhumane, self reliant, they are savages of a lower order than any we know today. Yet they honored their dead. Shells such as are found on the banks of many inland streams, plentiful on the sandbars of the Missouri, overlooked by King hill, and stones of unusual hues, worthless in the commercial marts of today, the playthings of children, were reposited in the graves.—Correpondence of the Chicago Record.

Farmer Armour's Acorn Deal.

P. D. Armour, late in his life, has returned to his first love, and is now living on a farm near Oconomowoc, on account of his health. Any day he can be seen directing the work of the "hired hands," superintending the building of corn cribs and generally showing the influence of his early training. The people of the neighborhood say he is a shrewd horse trader, and is feeding the fattest hogs that have been seen in that section for twenty years.

Long ago, before Mr. Armour embarked on his career as a financier, he entertained the theory that the best feed for pigs is acorns. Accordingly, as soon as he took up farming again, he sent out word that he would pay 25 cents a bushel for acorns delivered in the farmyard. He got enough in a week to feed all the pig around Oconomowoc, but he also got a note from the district school teacher, which read as follows:

"Dear Sir: When you offered to pay 25 cents for acorns there were sixty scholars in my school. Now the regular attendance is about ten. In the interest of education, I wish you would suspend your operations for a more favorable season."

Farmer Armour saw the point and acted accordingly.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Oriental Birds Are Wise.

Many birds suspend their nests from the branches of trees, one of the most curious nests of that kind being that of the baya bird of India. It is hung from the branch with its opening at the bottom and hangs like an inverted bottle, as to be secure from the approach of tree snakes and other reptiles. The most curious thing about the baya bird is that it is said to light up its net by sticking fire flies on its sides with clay or soft mud. There seems to be little doubt of the fact, Dr. Buchanan says: "At night each of the habitations is lighted up by a fire fly stuck in the top with a piece of clay. The nest consists of two rooms; sometimes there are three or four fire flies, and their blaze in the little cells dazzles the eyes of the bats, which often destroy the young of the bird." Perhaps other animals are scared off by the baya bird's electric light, since a writer in Nature records this curious oservation: "I have been informed on safe authority that the Indian bottle bird protects his nest at night by sticking several of these glow beetles around the entrance by means of clay; and only a few days back an intimate friend of my own was watching three rats on a roof rafter of his bungalow, when a glowfly lodged very close to them; the rats immediately scampered off."—Our Animal Friends.

Natural Gas in England.

Natural gas found at Heathfield, Sussex, is being used to light the railroad station there. It is said to be the first practical use to which natural gas has been put in Europe.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: The World as It Will Be—Improvement in Human Conditions After the Earth Has Been Revolutionized For Good—The Coming Century.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a novel mode Dr. Talmage in this discourse shows how the world will look after it has been revolutionized for good; text, II Peter iii., 13. "A new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

Down in the struggle to make the world better and happier we sometimes get depressed with the obstacles to be overcome and the work to be accomplished. Will it not be a tonic and an inspiration to look at the world as it will be when it has been brought back to paradisaical condition? So let us for a few moments transport ourselves into the future and put ourselves forward in the centuries and see the world in its rescued and perfected state, as we will see it if in those times we are permitted to revisit this planet, as I am sure we will. We all want to see the world after it has been thoroughly gospelized and all wrongs have been righted. We will want to come back, and we will come back to look upon the refulgent consummation toward which we have been on larger or smaller scale toiling. Having heard the opening of the orchestra on whose strings some discords traveled, we will want to hear the last triumphant bar of the perfected oratorio. Having seen the picture as the painter drew its first outlines upon canvas, we will want to see it when it is as complete as Reubens' "Descent From the Cross" or Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment." Having seen the world under the gleam of the star of Bethlehem, we will want to see it when, under the full shining of the sun of righteousness, the towers shall strike 12 at noon.

There will be nothing in that coming century of the world's perfection to hinder our terrestrial visit. Our power and velocity of locomotion will have been improved infinitely. It will not take us long to come here, however far off in God's universe heaven may be. The Bible declares that such visitation is going on now. "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation?" Surely the gates of heaven will not be bolted after the world is Edenized so as to hinder the redeemed from descending for a tour of inspection and congratulation and triumph.

You know with what interest we look upon ruins—ruins of Kenilworth castle, ruins of Melrose abbey, ruins of Rome, ruins of Pompeii. So this world in ruins is an enchantment to look at, but we want to see it when rebuilt, repillared, retowered, realtered, rededicated. The exact date of the world's moral restoration I cannot foretell. It may be that through mighty awakenings it will take place in the middle of the nearby twentieth century. It may be at the opening of the twenty-first century, but it would not be surprising if it took more than 100 years to correct the ravages of sin which have raged for 6000 years. The chief missionary and evangelistic enterprises were started in this century, and be not dismayed if it takes a couple of centuries to overcome evils that have had full swing for sixty centuries. I take no responsibility in saying on what page of the earthly calendar it will roll in, but God's eternal veracity is sworn to it that it will roll in, and as the redeemed in heaven do as they please and have all the facilities of transit from world to world, you and I, my hearer or reader, will come and look at what my text calls "A new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness."

I imagine that we are descending at that period of the world's complete gospelization. There will be no peril in such a descent. Great heights and depths have no alarm for glorified spirits. We can come down through chasms between worlds without growing dizzy and across the spaces of half the universe without losing our way. Down and farther down we come. As we approach this world we breathe the perfume of illimitable gardens. Floralization that in centuries past was here and there walled in lest reckless and dishonest hands pluck or despoil it surges its billows of color across the fields and up the hillsides, and that which was desert blossoms as the rose. All the foreheads of crag crowned with flowers, the feet of the mountains slippered with flowers! Oh, this perfume of the continents, this aroma of hemispheres! As we approach nearer and nearer we hear songs and laughter and hosannas, but not one groan of distress, not one sob of bereavement, not one clank of chain.

Alighted on the redeemed earth, we are first accosted by the Spirit of the twenty-first century, who proposes to guide and show us all that we desire to see. Without His guidance we would lose our way, for the world is so much changed from the time when we lived in it. First of all, He points out to us a group of abandoned buildings. We ask this Spirit of the twenty-first century, "What are those structures whose walls are falling down and whose gates are rusted on the hinges?" Our escort tells us: "Those were once penitentiaries filled with offenders, but the crime of the world has died out. Theft and arson and fraud and violence have quitted the earth. People have all they want, and why should they appropriate the property of others even if they had the desire? The marauders, the assassins, the buccaneers, the Herods, the Nana Sahibs, the ruffians, the bandits, are dead or, transformed by the power of the Christian religion, are now upright and beneficent and useful.

After passing on amid columns and statues erected in memory of those who have been mighty for goodness in the world's history, the highest and the most exquisitely sculptured those in honor of such as have been most effectual in saving life or improving life rather than those renowned for destroying life, we come upon another group of buildings that must have been transformed from their original shape and adapted to other uses. "What is all this?" we ask our escort. He answers: "Those were almshouses and hospitals, but accuracy in making and prudence in running machinery of all sorts have almost abolished the list of casualties, and sobriety and industry have nearly abolished pauperism, so that those buildings which once were hospitals and almshouses have been turned into beautiful homes for the less prospered, and if you will look in you will see the poorest table has abundance, and the smallest wardrobe luxury, and the harp, waiting to have its strings thrummed, leaning against the piano, waiting for its keys to be fingered.

"Hospitals and almshouses must have been a necessity once, but they would be useless now. And you see all the swamps have been drained, the sewerage of the great towns has been perfected, and the world's climate is so improved that there are no pneumonias to come out of the cold, or rheumatisms out of the dampness, or fevers out of the heat. Consumptions banished, pneumonias banished, diphtheria banished, ophthalmia banished, neuralgias banished. As near as I can tell from what I have read, our atmosphere of this century is a mingling of the two months of May and October of the nineteenth century."

But I say to our escort: "Did all this merely happen so? Are all the good here spontaneously good? How did you get the old shipwrecked world afloat again, out of the breakers into the smooth seas?" "No, no!" responds our twenty-first century escort. "Do you see those towers? Those are the towers of churches, towers of reformatory institutions, towers of Christian schools. Walk with me, and let us enter some of these temples." We enter, and I find that the music is in the major key and none of it in the minor. "Gloria In Excelsis" rising above "Gloria In Excelsis." Tremolo stop in the organ not so much used as the trumpet stop. More of Ariel than of Naomi. More chants than dirges. Not a thin song, the words of which no one understands on the lip of a soloist, but mighty harmonies that roll from the outside door to chancel and from floor to groined rafter as though Handel had come out of the eighteenth century into the twenty-first and had his foot on the organ pedal, and Thomas Hastings had come out of the early part of the nineteenth century into the twenty-first and were leading the voices. Music that moves the earth and makes heaven listen!

But I say to our twenty-first century escort: "I cannot understand this. Have these worshipers no sorrows, or have they forgotten their sorrows?" Our escort responds: "Sorrows! Why, they had sorrows more than you could count, but by a divine illumination that the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries never enjoyed they understand the uses of sorrow and are comforted with a supernatural condolence such as previous centuries never experienced."

I ask again of the interpreter, "Has death been banished from the world?" The answer is, "No, but people die now only when the physical machinery is worn out, and they realize it is time to go and that they are certainly and without doubt going into a world where they will be infinitely better off and are to live in a mansion that awaits their immediate occupancy." But how was all this effected?" I ask our escort. Answer: "By flood of gospel power. You who lived in the nineteenth century never saw a revival of religion to be compared with what occurred in the latter part of the twentieth and the early part of the twenty-first century. The prophecy has been fulfilled that 'a nation shall be born in a day'—that is, ten or twenty or forty million people converted in twenty-four hours. In our church history we read of the great awakening of 1857, when five hundred thousand souls were saved. But that was only a drop of the coming showers that since then took into the kingdom of God everything between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the Pyrenees and the Himalayas." The evils that good people were in the nineteenth century trying to destroy have been overcome by celestial forces. What human weaponry failed to accomplish has been done by omnipotent thunderbolts.

As you and I see in this terrestrial visitation of the coming centuries that the church has under God accomplished so much, we ask our escort, the spirit of the twenty-first century, to show us the different kinds of churches. So we are taken in and out of the churches of different denominations, and we find that they are just as different in the twenty-first century as they were different in the nineteenth when we worshiped in them. There is unity in them as to the great essentials of salvation. But we enter the Baptist Church, and it is baptismal day, and we see the candidates for membership immersed. And we go into a Presbyterian Church and see a group of parents around the baptismal font holding up their children for the christening. And we enter the Episcopal Church and hear the solemn roll of her liturgies, and her ministers are gowned and surpliced. And we enter the Lutheran Church, and we hear in the sermon preached the doctrines of the greatest of German reformers. And we go into the Methodist Church just in time to sit down at a love feast and give audible "Amen" when the service stirs us. At least fifty kinds of churches in the twenty-first century, as there were 150 different kinds of churches in the nineteenth century.

"O spirit of the twenty-first century, will you not show us something of the commercial life of your time?" He answers, "To-morrow I will show you all." And on the morrow he takes us through the great marts of trade and shows us the bargain makers and the shelves on which the goods lay and the tierces and hogsheads in which they are contained. I notice that the fabrics are of better quality than anything I ever saw in our nineteenth century, for the factories are more skillful, and the wheels that turn and the looms that clack and the engines that rumble are driven by force that were not a century ago discovered.

The prices of the fabrics indicate a reasonable profit, and the firm in the counting room and the clerks at the counter and the draymen at the doorway and the errand boy on his rounds and the messenger who brings the mail and the men who open the store in the morning as well as those who close it at night all look as if they were satisfied and well treated. No swallowing up of small houses of merchandise by great houses, no ruinous undersoiling until those in the same line are bankrupt and then the prices lifted, no unnecessary assignment to defraud creditors, no overdrawing of accounts, no abscondings, no sharp practice, no snap judgments, but the manufacturer right in his dealings with the wholesaler, and the wholesaler with the retailer, and the retailer with the customer. No purchasing of goods that will never be paid for. All right behind the counter; all right before the counter. No repetition of what Solomon describes when he writes, "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way then he boasteth." "O spirit of the twenty-first century, how glad I am that you showed us these stores and factories and places of bargain and sale! It was not always so in the nineteenth century, when we were earthly residents. Many of those merchants who are good at ciphering out other rules in arithmetic never could cipher out that sum in the rule of loss and gain, 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lost his soul?'"

"But," I say to our escort, the Spirit of the twenty-first century, and you and I say to each other, "we must go home now, back again to heaven. We have staid long enough on this terrestrial visitation to see that all the best things foretold in the Scriptures and which we read during our earthly residence have come to pass, and all the Davidic, Solomonic and Paulinian and Johannean prophecies have been fulfilled, and that the earth, instead of being a ghastly failure, is the mightiest success in the universe. A star redeemed. A planet rescued! A world saved! It started with a garden, and it is going to close with a garden. What a happiness that we could have seen this old world after it was righted and before it burned, for its internal fires have nearly burned out to the crust, according to the geologist, making it easy for the theologian to believe in the conflagration that the Bible predicts. One element taken from the water and that will burn, and another element taken from the air and that will burn, and surrounding planets will watch this old ship of a world on fire and wonder if all its passengers got safely off. Before that planetary catastrophe, hie us back to heaven. Farewell, spirit of the twenty-first century! Thanks for your guidance! We can stay no longer away from doxologies that never end, in temples never closed, in a day that has no sundown. We must report to the immortals around the throne the transformations we have seen, the victories of truth on land and sea, the hemispheres irradiated, and Christ on the throne of earth, as He is on the throne of heaven."

And now you and I have left our escort as we ascend, for the law of gravitation has no power to detain ascending spirits. Up through immensities and by stellar and lunar and solar splendors, which cannot be described by mortal tongue, we rise higher and higher, till we reach the shining gate as it opens for our return, and the questions greet us from all sides: "What is the news? What did you find in that earthly tower? What have you to report in this city of the sun?" Prophetic, apostolic, saintly inquiry. And, standing on the steps of the house of many mansions, we cry aloud the news: "Hear it, all ye glorified Christian workers of all the past centuries! We found your work was successful, whether on earth you toiled with knitting needle, or rung a trowel on a rising wall, or smote a shoe last, or endowed a university, or swayed a scepter; whether on earth you gave a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, or at some Pentecost preached 3000 souls into the kingdom.

AN ECCENTRIC STAR.

Polaris' Movements Are Affected by Stars That Are Invisible.

How the existence of an invisible celestial body may be revealed through the spectroscope is explained by Prof. W. W. Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, in giving an account of his recent discovery that Polaris, or the North Star, is a triple system. The shifting of the lines of the spectrum of the star enables us to determine, he says, whether the star is approaching or receding from us, and how rapidly. Recent observations of Polaris, made with a spectograph attached to the thirty-six-inch telescope, show that its velocity is variable. It approaches the solar system now with a velocity of five miles per second. This will increase in two days to eight and three-quarters miles, and in the next two days will decrease until it again becomes five miles. This cycle of change is repeated every four days. The only explanation of this movement is that the star is circling in an orbit which is turned toward us more or less edgewise, and it can circle thus only because it is associated with some other body, the two revolving about their common center of gravity, like the balls of a dumbbell tossed into the air. The orbit is nearly circular and is comparable in size with the moon's orbit around the earth. The center of gravity, and, therefore, the binary system, is approaching the solar system at present with a velocity of seven and one-fifth miles per second. In 1896 it was approaching at the rate of twelve and one-half miles per second. A part of this change of velocity since 1896 may be due to a change in the positions of the orbits of the binary system, but the most of it must have been produced by the attraction of a third body on the two bodies composing the four-day system. The period of the revolution of the binary system around the center of gravity of itself and the third body is not known, but is probably many years. Both companions of Polaris are invisible, but their existence is proved by the disturbances which their attractions produce in the motion of Polaris.

Monkeys as Bait for Crocodiles.

Recently a subscriber to the British Fishing Gazette wrote to that publication for information as to the best method of fishing for crocodiles. In the last issue another subscriber gives to him this reply: "With regard to catching crocodiles, I shall be glad to observe whether any one replies satisfactorily to Mr. Firmin's query. I tried my hand when I was last in Ceylon to catch some crocodiles that had taken some coolie women, and I will state my method. I shot a large monkey (the silver wandroo), and then I sewed up a triangle shark hook that I had with me in the stomach of the monkey, passing the chain and swivel out of the throat. I then fastened to the chain a strong manila rope, which I attached to a springy tree. I am bound to add that every morning, to my disgust, I found my monkey gone, but no crocodile. When one considers the toughness of a monkey's skin the result was to me always incomprehensible. Perhaps we may learn of some infallible dodge, which I shall be glad to try when next I go out to the East."

How It Happened.

The Conqueror—I t'ought yer said yer could lick me wit' one hand in yer pocket. The conquered—Well, I forgot to put me hand in me pocket.—New York Journal.

Save the Nickels.

From saving, comes having. Ask your grocer how you can save 15c by investing 5c. He can tell you just how you can get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all for 5c. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

Mrs. John M. Thurston, the bride of the Nebraska Senator, is described as of medium height, graceful, with changeful dark gray eyes, occasionally flashed with blue, perfect figure and mobile features.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1 trial bottle for 2 week's treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

No fewer than 112 families of injurious insects vex farmers.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1895.

An English clergyman's wedding fees exceed $25,000 a year.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 10 for 5c.

SYRUP OF FIGS
ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
BUY THE GENUINE MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Pugilist Jeffries is a union boiler-maker.

POTASH gives *color*, *flavor* and *firmness* to all fruits. **No good fruit can be raised without Potash.**

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

CARTER'S INK
Can't be beat.

$100 for $10 Invest $10 to $100 and get $100 to $1-0 sure; safe as a bank. WM. REED, 137 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

CANCERS, TUMORS, CURED or no pay. MERRILL INST., Middlebourne, W. Va.

WINCHESTER GUN CATALOGUE FREE
Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you our 156-page illustrated catalogue free.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
176 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists. 25c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 50.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

SAVE YOUR STAR TIN TAGS

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have

FREE!

	TAGS.
1 Match Box	25
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	25
3 Scissors, 4¼ inches	25
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon	25
5 Salt and Pepper Set, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	50
6 French Briar Wood Pipe	25
7 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	50
8 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality	60
9 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best qual.	60
10 Stamp Box, sterling silver	70
11 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	75
12 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-in blade	75
13 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch	75
14 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver plated	80
15 Base Ball, "Association," best qual.	150
16 Alarm Clock, nickel	150
17 Six Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, best plated goods	150
18 Watch, nickel, stem wind and set	200
19 Carvers, good steel, buckhorn handles	200
20 Six Genuine Rogers' Table Spoons, best plated goods	250
21 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles	250
22 Six each, Genuine Rogers' Knives and Forks, best plated goods	500
23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	500
24 Gun case, leather, no better made	500
25 Revolver, automatic, double action, 32 or 38 caliber	600
26 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools	650
27 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome	800
28 Remington Rifle No. 4, 22 or 32 cal.	800
29 Watch, sterling silver, full jeweled	1000
30 Dress Suit Case, leather, handsome and durable	1000
31 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments	1500
32 Revolver, Colt's, 38-caliber, blued steel	1500
33 Rifle, Colt's, 16-shot, 22-caliber	1500
34 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid	2000
35 Mandolin, very handsome	2000
36 Winchester Repeating Shot Gun, 12 gauge	2000
37 Remington, double-barrel, hammer Shot Gun, 10 or 12 gauge	2000
38 Bicycle, standard make, ladies or gents	2500
39 Shot Gun, Remington, double barrel, hammerless	3000
40 Regina Music Box, 18½ inch Disc	3000

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900.

Special Notice! Plain "Star" Tin Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under side of tag), are not good for presents, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cents per hundred, if received by us on or before March 1st, 1900.

BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of
STAR PLUG TOBACCO
will last longer and afford more pleasure than a dime's worth of any other brand. MAKE THE TEST!
Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.

The first five persons procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book** from their grocer will each obtain one large 10c package of **"Red Cross" Starch**, one large 10c package of **"Hubinger's Best" Starch**, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book**, will obtain from their grocer the above goods for 5c. **"Red Cross" Laundry Starch** is something entirely new, and is without doubt the greatest invention of the Twentieth Century. It has no equal, and surpasses all others. It has won for itself praise from all parts of the United States. It has superseded everything heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. It is made from wheat, rice and corn, and chemically prepared upon scientific principles by **J. C. Hubinger, Keokuk, Iowa**, an expert in the laundry profession, who has had twenty-five years' practical experience in fancy laundering, and who was the first successful and original inventor of all fine grades of starch in the United States. Ask your grocers for this Starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 14

Quay's chances keep growing less, and it is said upon good authority that the President does not favor him.

England has sent agents to America to purchase 10,000 mules for army use. This will put up the price of mule beef.

Pat: Moike who is this Ladysmith we're readin' so much of?

Moike: Och, faith, an' aint it one of women married to Roberts, the feller they want to put out o' congress.

After refusing Roberts a seat in the House because he has plural wives, the Republicans, to be consistent, must stop the plural voting in Philadelphia which is just as immoral and criminal. The Democrats are opposed to both.

Governor Stone, without authority under the Constitution, vetoed a proposed amendment to the Constitution to secure honest Registration and prevent ballot frauds. For this Governor Stone should be impeached.

Philadelphia Republican leaders are working hard to get the next Republican National Convention to meet in that city. No trouble to get it, need only put Jersey lightning down to five cents a drink.

One half of the Federal officials at Washington, and one half of the State officials at Harrisburg, could be discharged and the public business be attended to fully as well by the other half, with a saving of many millions of dollars.

The death of Vice President Hobart has brought out running mates for McKinley. Senator Platt wants Lieut. Governor Woodruff to be Vice President, and McKinley wants his Secretary of State, Root, to be on his ticket. Penrose might suggest Quay.

Governor Stone, in violation of the constitutions of the state and of the United States, and in opposition to a majority of the people of the state and of the legislature, gave M. S. Quay a certificate of appointment as U. S. Senator. For this Governor Stone should be impeached.

We have received the Record Almanac for 1900. As with the Record itself, we would not like to be without the Almanac. It is replete with valuable information, compiled with care for convenient reference. Currency, postal regulations, game laws, election statistics, sporting, household recipes, &c. Free to Record subscribers.

Among the joint resolutions introduced in the House on the first day of the session were no less than four proposing constitutional amendments, one to forbid church or ecclesiastical appropriations by States, one authorizing an income tax, one for the election of Representatives for four years instead of two, and one authorizing Congress to limit the hours of labor in the States. Chances for any of these are slim.

The women now after polygamist Roberts, may next go for First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, for his decision in the case of Mrs. Jennie J. Drown, at Modus, Conn., that "the department has decided it will be incompatible with the best interests of the services to retain married women as postoffice clerks. The department has ruled, therefore, that when a female postoffice clerk marries it will be necessary for her to resign from the service.

The machine's light-weight senator, Penrose, barked up the wrong tree the other day. Penrose went to one Republican Senator who voted in the last Congress to seat Mr. Corbett under appointment of the Governor of Oregon, and asked him to make a speech in advocacy of Colonel Quay's claims. The Senator replied that he did not see what good that could do, as he had made what he considered a fairly strong plea for Mr. Corbett and one of the results was that both Senators Penrose and Quay had voted against seating the gentleman from Oregon.

"The large increase in the state revenues the last twelve months prove the fallacy of Governor Stone's claim that he was forced to reduce the public school appropriation because of the lack of funds," says the Harrisburg Patriot. The Reporter would add that the Governor cut the school appropriation that the machine banks might speculate with the money; by this act children of the state suffered in their school term and teachers' salaries to amount of half million dollars remained unpaid. Governor Stone's action, besides being an outrage, was unconstitutional, and he deserves impeachment.

It is rumored that ex-Governor D. H. Hastings is desirous to go to the Republican National Convention as a delegate next year. So far as Centre county is concerned there may be no opposition, last summer's fight made by the machine proved there was no Quay force worth mentioning.

It is also given out that Colonel Wilber F. Reeder will be a candidate for state senator. Reeder will be the new Republican county chairman and will see to it that no machine men be put on guard as committeemen, the expiring county organization having been a Quay affair. Soon as the boss fails to get a Stone-seat in the Senate, he and his machine will be dumped on the political refuse pile and many will hasten to get on the Hastings wagon.

The British were badly whipped by the Boers on Sunday morning. It was all done in a few hours.

General Gatacre left Putters Kraal by train Saturday noon for Molteno, which was reached same day. The men, 4000 strong, among them the pick of the Royal Irish Rifles, together with two field batteries.

The British were unmolested for several hours as they hastened across the country in the dark. At dawn there was a deafening crash, within a few yards. This was at 4.15 a. m.

Three hours later it was over, and the British were retiring in disorder.

General Gatacre admits a serious reverse, and says he was misled by guides.

The British loss in killed, wounded and missing, is 633.

Germany has given absolute proof that she is acting in concert with the United States and Great Britain and that an understanding exists between these Powers. Verbal assurances have been given that Germany will maintain the "open door" at the Chinese ports embraced in her sphere of influence. Official notification has been given that the written guarantees required by this Government will be furnished.

It is virtually an admonition to France and Russia that those nations, in a triple understanding, will not only preserve the peace of the world, but dominate its commercial supremacy.

Everybody will experience a sensation of relief at the peaceful settlement of Kentucky's election contest. Kentucky has a reputation among her sister states that she does not appear to deserve. Certainly no people could have conducted themselves in a more dignified and orderly manner than the citizens of that state during the recent trying episode which nearly everybody expected to culminate in one of the most terrific riots in the history of the American union.—Altoona Tribune, Republican.

That's sensible. But don't the usually fair Tribune know that the talk and threats of riot, blood and murder came from the Republican side if Goebel was awarded the certificate of election instead of Taylor? And didn't Republican governor Bradley utter infamous oaths to intimidate the Democrats? The infamous libel upon the people of Kentucky originated with Republicans who aid and abet the most infamous ballot frauds in Philadelphia.

The returning board found 2300 majority for Taylor. Whether Goebel will contest before the legislature, is not known.

Prosperity has come—to the Trusts. high prices to the farmer and laboring classes. Here you have it:

Stoves have increased 30 per cent.
Wagons have increased $5.
Copper has doubled in price.
Fourteen inch plows increased $4.
Ropes 5 cents a pound now 12 cents.
A common stove pipe from 10 cents increased to 20 cents.
Bolts and rods have gone up 75 per cent.
Tin increased from $1.50 to $2 a box.
Cultivators have increased from three to four dollars.
Hoes, forks, rakes, shovels, spades and all such articles have gone up to the consumer 45 per cent.
Nails, per keg, from $2.20 to $4.10.
Barbed wire, galvanized, from $2.40 a hundred pounds to $4.60.
Binder twine, which cost 7 cents a pound, now costs from 11 cents to 12½ cents.
Glass has increased 40 per cent.

The "prosperity" has gone to the millionaire alone who didn't need it.

The promised prosperity for the farmer was a cheat, he only gets 60 to 65 for his wheat.

The laboring man was promised an increase of wages, but it remains 50, 75 and 1.00 per day.

Now take your pencil and figure.

Best Time to Kill for Christmas.

Prof. Coles gives the best days to kill pork, beef, fowls, etc., for the holiday trade. The best days will be the 1st, 2nd, 18th, 19th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. Killed at any time between the 20th and 27th the meat will be soft, strong and unwholesome. The 18th and 19th will be two good strong days to kill for Christmas purposes, and the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th for New Year. Beware of Saturday, the 16th, as the planetary conjunctions and moon eclipse on that day will make it very unfortunate for both men and beast.

Finest stock Christmas candies, toys, oysters, etc., Harrison's bakery, Bellefonte.

Roll of Honor.

High School—*Lizzie Boozer, Mary Foreman, *Grace Lee, *Estie Ocker, Domer Emerick, *John Foreman, *Witmer Lee, Paul Murray.

Grammar School, Teacher, D. W Geiss—*Mabel Arney, *Pearl Arney, *Calvin Christine, *Mabel Christine, *Grace Crawford, Verna Emerick, *John Knarr, *Clara Krape, *Annie Lutz, Annie Mowery, *Elsie Rearick, Bruce Rowe, Charles Runkle, *Bertha Strohmeier, *Wm. Wolf.

Secondary School, F. A. Foreman, Teacher—*Bruce Arney, *Ross Bushman, *Roy Clements, Harry Durst, *Harry Miller, Clymer McClenahan, *Harry Nearhood, *Rufus Rearick, *Floyd Snyder, Wm. Stump, *Lena Emerick, *Esther Foreman, Margaret Jacobs, *Blanche Rowe, Jodie Rearick, Susan Rearick, Helen Sandoe, *Ruth Thomas.

Primary School, Anna Bartholomew, Teacher—*Cora Luse, *Isabel Rowe, *Harry Mader.

Tribute of Respect.

Whereas, It has pleased God in his mighty wisdom and power to remove from the ranks of the Samuel Kelley Camp No. 325 Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., brother Samuel I. Crotzer. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That by his death our Camp has sustained a great loss, for he was a most useful member in all respects.

Resolved. That we sincerely mourn his loss, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be presented to his parents, and published in the county papers.

CHAS. D. BARTHOLOMEW.
EDWIN G. RIDER.
JOHN MARTZ.

Festivals and Sabbath school entertainments during the holidays supplied with the best oysters, candies, cakes, etc., at Harrison's, Bellefonte.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
OTTO'S CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Sale Register.

DEC. 29—A valuable farm in Potter township, containing 100 acres and 120 perches, thereon erected a good dwelling house, barn, and all necessary outbuildings; plenty of water on the premises. Sale at 2 p. m. Miss Lizzie Reeder, Mrs. Malinda Smetzler.

MARCH 6.—Joseph E. Spangler, east of Centre Hall; 6 horses, 1 colt, 9 milch cows, 15 head young cattle, 3 fat steers, full blooded Durham bull, 25 shoats, 2 brood sows, along with large lot of farm machinery and household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 7—A. O. Detwiler, two miles west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, hogs, shoats, young cattle, farm implements, household goods, etc. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 13.—W. A. Kerr, about one mile east of Centre Hill; horses, milch cows, young cattle, and a large lot of good farm implements.

MARCH 20—W. C. Farner, at Colyer; horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, and complete line of farm implements, also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 29—D. J. Meyer, 2 miles south of Linden Hall; 8 horses, 4 colts, 15 cows, 30 head of young cattle, 60 head hogs, along with large stock of new farm implements. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of William H. Runkle, Jr., at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 8th, 1900, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ,
President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

WANTED—TO BUY LARGE OR SMALL tracts of timber land. Address A. G. Miller, Attorney, Williamsport, Pa., giving price, location, and kind and quality of timber.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—The farm of Michael Spicher, deceased, is offered at private sale, situated in Potter township, about two miles west of Centre Hall, containing 215 acres, net measure. Thereon erected a two-story stone dwelling house, large bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen and all necessary outbuildings. Is supplied with water from well and cistern. The land is under excellent cultivation, and good limestone soil, good fences, and in first class condition. Good orchard with choice fruit on the premises. The farm is conveniently situated to schools, churches, and markets, and is one of the best farms in Penns valley. Address or inquire of

J. H. SPICHER,
MICHAEL SPICHER,
Exr's of Michael Spicher, dec'd.
nov23-3m

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE—THE undersigned offers at private sale, two dwelling houses in the Borough of Centre Hall, one known as the Daniel Fleisher Homestead, and the other as the Fleming property, now occupied by Lyman Smith. Also a lot of unimproved ground, containing about four acres, in a very desirable locality for building lots. For particulars call on or address

W. A. KERR, Executor.
Centre Hill, Pa.
dec7-2t

Look at This Column

AND BE BENEFITTED.

It always pays to look around and see where you can buy the best goods for the least money, and at this store is where you find it.

A Few of Our Prices.

Men's Bib Overalls	40c up to 85c
Men's Jersey Overshirts	37c to 50c
Men's Working Shirts	23c to 50c
Men's Full Suis Underwear	43c to $1.25

Ladies' Underwear at Very Low Prices.

These are only a few articles which we have given you our prices on. You will find many more even slill lower if you will come and examine. Remember we have a first-quality line of Rubber Foot Wear at the lowest possible prices.

Don't forget to look at our

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have a strictly new line, no old stuff carried over for years.

J. F. SMITH,
CENTRE HALL.

Suitable Holiday Gifts.

WE desire to call your attention to a partial list of wear of every kind.

—:—

Best Qualities and Just Prices

—:—

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, ready-made and made-to-order.
Mackintoshes and Umbrellas. Umbrellas re-covered while you wait.
Neckwear, Men's and Women's.
Collars and Cuffs.
Bicycle Suits and Bicycle Hose.
White Shirts and Fancy Shirts
Underwear, wool or cotton.
Stiff Hats, Soft Hats and Caps
Trunks, Telescopes and Grips.
Gloves, Men's and Women's, for dress, driving and working.
Night Robes and Pajamas.
Sweaters and Cardigan Jackets. Half Hose and Ladies' Hose, black, brown and fancy.
House Coats and Bath Robes.
Suspenders and Belts.
Silk Mufflers and Handkerchiefs. Canes. Cuff Buttons and Collar Buttons, plated and bone.
Fancy Vests, Full Dress Shields, Dressing Gowns, and all the requisites for Men's wear, Youth's wear, and Children's wear.

—:—

Montgomery & Co.,
BELLEFONTE.

Photo Studio For Sale.

My Photographic Studio in Centre Hall is offered at private sale.

A first-class outfit, doing a good business. A good tent and out-door outfit included. Will sell reasonable and on good terms. Rent low. Must be sold soon.

—:—

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb22m

GEO. T. BUSH. A. C. HEVERLY.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

We have just received 300 pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes which we can sell you at low prices, quality considered. Call and see them.

Don't forget the fine Egg Carrier given free with every $15 worth of cash purchases.

Our Fine Shoes Can't be Excelled For the Price.

Walkovers for Men, $3.50.
Saracens for Women, $3.00.

Powers Shoe Co.
Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in the assigned estate of Geo. W. Kreamer, for the benefit of creditors, the Assignee has filed his claim in the office of the Prothonotary, for the benefit of the Three Hundred dollars exemption.

M. I. GARDNER,
Prothonotary.
dec7-3t

Penns Valley Shoe Store.

With December comes rain, mud, snow and slush, and with these unpleasant conditions under foot comes a big demand for Rubbers of every kind, and also Felt Boots and Overs, for Men, Ladies, Boys and Youths. Remember when you need goods in this line that I have them in stock and can supply you immediately. I want your trade and guarantee prices.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

THE NEW YORK WORLD, THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

ALMOST A DAILY—AT THE PRICE OF A WEEKLY.

The most widely circulated weekly newspaper in America is the Thrice-a-Week edition of The New York World, and with the Presidential campaign now at hand you cannot do without it. Here are some of the reasons why it is easily the leader in dollar a year journalism.

It is issued every other day, and is to all purposes a daily.

Every week each subscriber receives 18 pages and often during the "busy" season 24 pages each week.

The price is only $1 per year.

It is virtually a daily at the price of a weekly.

Its news covers every known part of the world. No weekly newspaper could stand alone and furnish such service.

The Thrice-a-Week World has at its disposal all of the resources of the greatest newspaper in existence—the wonder of modern journalism—"America's Greatest Newspaper," as it has been justly termed—The New York World.

Its political news is absolutely impartial. This fact will be of especial value in the Presidential campaign coming on.

The best of current fiction is found in its columns.

These are only some of the reasons; there are others. Read it and see them all.

We offer this unequaled newspaper and The Reporter for $1.90 per year. The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50.

EMPIRE HAND LAUNDRY

Centre Hall, Pa.

Jacob H. Zong, - Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:
"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

JOHN KNARR,
Agent for Centre Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laborstory.
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4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING; / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING / MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
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8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

WANTED SALESMEN

To solicit orders for CHOICE and HARDY line of Nursery Stock. STEADY WORK and BIG PAY. STOCK REPLACED FREE. If you cannot work steady, take a local agency. Secure territory by writing at once to

The Hawks Nursery Company,
oct24m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 2.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

9.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.33 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18, a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	1½	7½	11½	WESTWARD
P M	P M	A M	Ar. Lv.	A M	A M	P M	
6 30	1 10	8 45	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40	....Coleville....	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37	....Morris....	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35	....Whitmer....	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31	....Hunters....	6 50	10 55	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28	....Fillmore....	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24	....Brisly....	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	....Waddle....	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07	....Krumrine....	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	....Struble....	7 20	11 24	5 06	
5 31	12 22	8 02	....Inn....	7 28	11 28	5 38	
5 20	12 20	8 00	....State College....	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

¿Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEF'NTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 58	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	....Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 22	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 55	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.		2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....		7 00	5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30	
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——D. C. Keller transacted business in Bellefonte on Monday.

——D. A. Boozer was in New York and Philadelphia the past ten days on a business trip.

——Robert Boob, of Aaronsburg, was here on a visit to his son on Saturday and Sunday.

——James H. Lohr, of Philadelphia, came up on Saturday on a couple days visit to his father.

——C. F. Deininger, now located in New York, came home Monday on a visit to his parents.

——John Smith, of furniture fame, at Spring Mills, was greeting his many friends in town yesterday.

——Mr. Wm. Stiver, of near Potters Mills, is still confined to the house with his attack of rheumatism.

——Harry Condo and N. G. Snook, two of Millheim's young men, spent Sunday with their Centre Hall friends.

——Our friend, Michael Decker, gave us a call and put his label a year farther. He has gained much in health of late.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell and little daughter, Mary Love, of Linden Hall, were down last week on a visit to her mother.

——Mrs. C. M. Hemphill left on Monday for Philadelphia, where she expects to remain about two weeks visiting with friends.

——Mrs. Leonard Rhone and daughter Miss Florence, are in attendance at the State Grange sessions which is in convention at Lock Haven this week.

——Wm. Bitner, of Tusseyville, was a caller and put up another year's credit. He reports butchering principally over, across there, but lots of sausages to eat yet.

——Will Shoop has been assisting Postmaster Boal in the postoffice the last week. He will learn the ins and outs of the business to help when a substitute is required.

——Miss May Rhone, who has had a position as stenographer in a large New York publishing house for the past few months, arrived home last Saturday on a short vacation.

——John L. Runkle, of Colyer, gave our sanctum a call, and put his label out to 1901. He is a boss butcher, having "done up" 71 hogs thus far this season. And for farming oats he is a success, having a yield of 378 bushels from 4½ acres.

——Hon. Leonard Rhone was unable to attend the sessions of the State Grange at Lock Haven this week, owing to coming in contact with the poison ivy, a few days ago while working on his farm. Almost his entire body was affected by this poisonous vine and he suffered very much, but is slowly recovering from its effects.

Goose Bone Says Mild Winter.

Hundreds of Reading people have long pinned their faith to the weather prediction of Elias Hartz, aged 86 years as taken from the goose bone. Monday he obtained the breast bones of three geese hatched last spring. He says that they are the most remarkable he has ever seen, and indicate an unsuually mild winter. There will be no storms in that section, he says and there will be very little cold weather, at least not before the latter part of February, when we are likely to have a severe spell of cold and stormy weather. For the last fifty years Mr. Hartz has relied on the goose bone as a weather forecaster, and he says he has never known it to deceive him.

Captain Taylor's Company.

Company B. 5th Reg., Captain Hugh S. Taylor commanding, was inspected in Bellefonte, a few evenings ago, by Major John F. Penny, Pittsburg. In addition to the inspecting officers other National Guardmen present were Wilbur F. Reeder, judge advocate general Second Brigade; W. Fred Reynolds, adjutant Fifth Regiment; Captain John S. Bare, Company A, Huntingdon; Captain Amos Mullen and Captain Samuel S. Williams. This was the first regular inspection of the company since its reorganization subsequent to its return from the war with Spain, more than a year ago, and Captain Taylor was congratulated on the excellent showing of the men and the good condition of the equipments.

Will Sue Borough for Dog'r Bite.

Frank H. Smith has informed the council at Selinsgrove that unless amends are amicably made within ten days, he will sue the borough for damages for injuries received by his daughter, who was bitten by a mad dog some time ago. He says the borough should have provided for the safety of citizens from rabid dogs after notice that such dogs were at large had been given.

For Tax Collector.

We present the name of a most worthy man, Alfred Hosterman, for tax collector, of Potter township.

Many Citizens.

Fresh bread and cakes, finest candies, nuts, &c., for the holidays. Festivals supplied with the best at lowest rates, Harrisons, finest rooms in Bellefonte. Give them a call.

SPRING MILLS.

What Our Correspondent Finds of Interest in that Busy Town.

Quite an exceedingly young miss paid her respects to Rev. Brown on Wednesday last and quietly intimated that she would remain with him for some time. The Reverend gentleman is highly pleased with this accession to his family.

Edwin Ruhl has just received a large invoice of choice candies and confections for the holidays, also a large variety of nuts, almonds, English walnuts, filberts, etc. Next week he will add bananas, oranges and lemons; Mr. Ruhl's restaurant has become one of our fixed institutions.

Several of our citizens attempted to read the President's message, but by the time they had waded through about half of it, they suddenly stopped and wondered why the President required so many words to say so little. As a state paper it ranks high only in length.

The meetings in the M. E. church of our village with Evangelist Warden as the moving spirit, have become very interesting. Large numbers from neighboring towns flock to hear him and take part in the exercises. The attendance is simply immense, and converts quite numerous.

We have quite a number of visitors in our village at present, among them I recognized Mrs. Reuben Hartman, of Millheim, the guest of H. B. Frankenberger; Mrs. Stover, of Coburn, and Mrs. Philip Leitzell, of Millheim, the guests of that prince of hospitality, J. N. Leitzell; R. L. Clayton, of Lock Haven, also Mrs. W. R. Donachy, of Lewisburg, who was summoned here by the illness of her mother, Mrs. M. Hering. Mrs. Hering is improving.

LINDEN HALL.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

Mrs. Jacob Wagner accompanied by her son Clayton, of Tusseyvile, spent Saturday last with Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig and family.

Mrs. Keller left on Saturday last for Woodward, where she spent Sunday with friends and relatives; she returned home on Monday.

Rev. Reamer Presiding Elder preached an earnest and impressive sermon in the United Evangelical church at Linden Hall on Sabbath last.

The protracted meeting which had been in progress for the last few weeks in the United Evangelical church closed on Wednesday evening last.

Master Fred Williams has been unable to attend school for a few days on account of that dreaded disease tonsilitis; his many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Miss Fredda Wieland departed for Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday of last week, where she expects to spend a few weeks with her brother Albert Wieland and family.

Mr. Brooks, accompanied by his daughter Daisy and son John, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shreffler, all of this place spent last week with friends and relatives around Pine Glenn. They returned home on Saturday, and report having had a very pleasant time and succeeded in getting twenty-three rabbits and one phearant.

Potters Mills.

Rufus Lee arrived from the west a few days ago.

Miss Lucy Evans spent Sunday with her parents.

Harry Hutchinson, of Bellefonte, was visiting at this place Sunday.

Jesse McClenahan, of Altoona, spent Sunday at the home of his parents.

P. A. Leister who went west to purchase a farm, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. A. D. Potts, of Petersburg, Pa., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McCoy.

Some bird hunters from down the country, consisting of Mr. Sober and son, the Harter Bros. and another gentleman, are stopping at the Eutaw House and will give the birds in the Seven mountains a chase.

Town's Churches All Closed.

York Springs, Adams county, a borough with 400 inhabitants, is suddenly totally deprived of church facilities, every church in the place being closed, with no prospects of an early opening. The Methodist preacher is dead; there is a vacancy in the Presbyterian church; the pastor of the Lutheran church has accepted a call to Altoona, and the Episcopal church was deserted by its membership some time ago.

Decision on Adopted Children.

A new point in the adoption of children has been handed down by Judge Archibald, of Wayne county, in a case before Lackawanna court. He decides that after a child has been legally adopted the court has not the power to revoke the decree of indenture. The original relation of parent and child exists, however, notwithstanding the adopted parentage. The changed name of the old child remains, but there is nothing to prevent the child inheriting from its real parents or they from the child.

Harrison's bakery and confectionery, Bellefonte, is in the lead for Christmas candies, nuts, toys, oysters, etc.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 10th to 14th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 15th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 16th, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15, great central valleys 17 and eastern states 19. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 18, great central valleys 20 and eastern states 22.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. December 25 will average below normal in the great central valleys, below in the Atlantic states and above on the Pacific slope. Rainfall will be below normal in the great central valleys, and above on the Pacific slope and in the Atlantic states.

Fourth storm wave of December will reach the Pacific coast about 20, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 21, great central valleys 22 to 24 and eastern states 25.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 20, great central valleys 22 and eastern states 24. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 23, great central valleys 25 and eastern states 27. This cool wave will bring a great fall in the temperature.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefitted.—Thomas C. Bower, Glencoe, O. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyvillee; F. A. Carson, Potters, Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills, J. F. Smith Centre Hall.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	22
Barley	
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	6
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	35

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	65
Wheat, white	63
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	36
Rye	40
Oats	23
Barley	30
New Potatoes	30
Eggs	20
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 70a71.

Corn, No. 2 38c.

Butter, fancy creamery, 27c; prints, 28c.

Eggs, fresh, 22c.

Winter bran per ton, 17.50.

Buckwheat flour, 2 35 per 100 lbs.

Granulated sugar; 5.18; soft, $4.

Potatoes, choice, 53a55c per bu.

Onions, 30a35c per bu.

Cabbage, per ton, $18a20.

Live Poultry, per pound:

Fowls, heavy, 9c; light, 8c.

Old roosters, 7c.

Spring chickens, 8a9c.

Ducks, 9c; turkeys, 9c; geese, 9a10c.

Baled Hay and Straw, per ton:

Timothy, choice, 15.50.

Mixed hay, $14a14.50.

Straight rye straw, 13a13.50.

Wheat and oats straw, 8a.8.50.

Lewisburg Market, retail:

Butter, 20c; eggs, 20c.

Potatoes, 75c. Onions, 60c.

Lard, 7c; turkeys, 10c.

Coburn Markets:

Wheat, 65c; rye, 40c; oats, 25c; corn, 25c.

Pork, per 100, $5.

Butter, 22c.

Lewistown, prices paid by dealers:

Wheat, No. 2 red, 62c.

Corn, 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 22.

Butter, 20c; eggs, 20.

Potatoes, 50c; apples, 40c; onions 50.

Lard 8c; tallow, 5c.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarsenrss is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mother. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Fall and Winter Goods

Our new stock of goods for our popular store was never so complete in all lines as at present, and we have selected it with the greatest care to the needs of our many customers. We had that aim when purchasing, and are confident in our success. We have but to ask for an inspection of our

Latest Styles in Dress Goods,
Complete Line of Men's and Boys' Clothing,
Boots and Shoes for Everybody,

Here we append a few prices in the way of an appetiser. These are not baits, but you will find according prices on everything else we handle.

Lapies' Plush Capes from $1.50 up.
Boys' Overcoats from $1.49 up.
Men's Overcoats from $3.50 up.
A Fine Carpet, 28c. per yd., hap been 40c.

C. P. LONG,

Penns Valley Bargain Store. **Spring Mills.**

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THE NEWS.

A fire in a hosiery factory in Reading caused a loss of $250,000. The girls employed were thrown into a panic, and a number were hurt by jumping. Two bodies were taken from the ruins.

The large store of A. G. Rutherford, at Lenore, Va., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents.

Harrison H. Keller dropped dead near Payne's Chapel, Va., while butchering hogs.

Dr. H. Baxter Wilson, who was surgeon of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was sent to the Chester Asylum for Insane Criminals, in Chicago.

Representative D. Judson Hammond, of the Michigan legislature, pleaded not guilty to the charge of soliciting a bribe.

Papers were read before the National Reform Association in New York on Bible in the schools and our new possessions.

Chaplain David H. Shields, U. S. A., was tried by court-martial in San Francisco on charges of drunkenness.

A general strike of miners in Pennsylvania is threatened, if the trouble at the Nanticoke mines is not settled.

In the joint Democratic caucus in Richmond Senator Martin was nominated to succeed himself in the Senate.

Three men were killed and two seriously injured by the explosion of powder mills, near Sunneytown, Pa.

The Landis Tool Company, of Waynesboro, voted to increase the capital stock from $75,000 to $100,000.

Rev. George Peterson, of Rome, Ga., was killed by a train at Pencader, Del.

New Hampshire mills have increased wages of operatives ten per cent.

The broom-corn combine has increased the price to $200 per ton.

Edward Burns was arrested in Madison Square Garden, N. Y., on the charge of having murdered Herbert B. Fellows at Scarsdale, N. Y. According to the police, he admitted having killed the man.

Dick Coleman, the negro murderer of Mrs. Lashbrook, was taken from the officers at Maysville, Ky., by a mob of one thousand men, and burned at the stake. The mob was led by Mrs. Lashbrook's husband.

John F. Ellis was accidentally shot and killed by his brother, James Ellis, while hunting turkeys in King George county, Va.

Harry Hamburger was arrested in Detroit on suspicion of having murdered John M. Reindel.

The bituminous miners of Central and Northern Pennsylvania have asked for an advance.

James McConnell, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Star, died in that city, aged fifty-five.

General John B. Gordon is in favor of suppressing the insurgents in the Philippines.

An American company will build electric railroads in Honolulu.

Hiram Sharp killed his wife and mother-in-law in Littonia, Ga.

Earthquake shocks were felt in South Dakota.

The Kentucky State Election Board completed the official canvass of the returns, which show a plurality for Taylor, the Republican candidate for governor. There will now be a fight as to whether the Board has the right to go behind the returns and hear the cases of eleven contested counties.

The trial of Mrs. Marie Butterfield Sanderson, on the charge of attempting to murder her aged husband by feeding him pounded glass, was begun at Marshall, Michigan.

James D. Spurr, aged seventy-two, died at Winchester, Va., and George W. Copp, aged seventy-four, died at Fisher's Hill, Va.

The American Book Company will have charge of certain school books published by Harper Bros.

It is proposed to apply to the Virginia legislature for a charter for a new railroad near Norfolk.

The Newport News and Norfolk Transportation Company was chartered at Newport News.

A move will be made throughout New England to advance wages in the cotton mills.

Postmaster H. B. Fellows, at Scarsdale. N. Y., was shot and killed by an assassin.

The Pullman and Wagner Palace Car Companies have been consolidated.

William Carpenter was seriously injured in a tannery at Paw Paw, W. Va.

United States Senator Hayward died at Nebraska City, aged fifty-nine.

Joseph Shanoitz was seriously hurt at Winchester by a wild horse.

The torpedo boat Bailey was launched at Morris Heights, N. Y.

The bank at Cornell, Ill., was robbed of $8,000.

Admiral Dewey has rented a pew in St. John's Episcopal Church, and has become a trustee of the Episcopal temple on the Tennallytown road.

Arrangements have been completed for the removal of the dead of the Battleship Maine from Cuba to the National Cemetery in Washington.

The Postoffice Department officials have decided that female clerks must resign from the service after marriage.

There was an immense throng at the Capitol to witness the opening of Congress, the Roberts case being the leading attraction. As the Mormon member stepped up to take the oath, his eligibility was challenged and he was ordered to stand aside. General Henderson was elected speaker, and the Reed rules were adopted.

A memorial was presented to the United States Senate asking for an investigation of the means employed by Senator Clarke, of Montana, to secure his seat, the memorialists charging that he paid in bribery $500,000, besides other unknown sums.

The United States Supreme Court held that the government has the right to appropriate money to an elcemosynary institution conducted by Roman Catholics or by any other sect.

In the United States Senate the credentials of Senator Quay were referred to the committee, and appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of Vice President Hobart.

The New York Health Board will not allow the coffee from the steamer Taylor to be brought to the city.

The actual trial of Roland Molineux, for the murder of Mrs. Kate C. Adams, was begun in New York, the day being largely taken up with the opening address of Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

Fifty-one counties out of 119 in Kentucky were canvassed by the state board, and showed a total of 74,164 for Goebel and 68,978 for Taylor.

Six passengers were killed and others seriously injured in a wreck on the Denver and Rio Grande.

Four additional indictments were found in Philadelphia against the Investors' Trust.

The ironmolders in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., have practically won their strike.

THE MESSAGE.

President McKinley's Review of National Affairs Laid Before Congress.

MUST HOLD PHILIPPINES

Declares For Gold Standard and Recommends Congressional Restriction of Trusts.

Independence For Cuba When the People Are Ready—A Territorial Organization For Porto Rico—Treaty Rights of Aliens—Pacific Cable Needed—Partition of Samoa—Our Army at Manila—Neutrality in the Transvaal War Reaffirmed—This Country at Peace With Foreign Nations—Pan-American Exhibition and South American Republics.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley's message, delivered to the Fifty-sixth Congress on the second day of the session, declares emphatically for the retention of the Philippines, the upholding of the gold standard and the building of the Nicaragua Canal. He denounces trusts, but points out that legislation to curb them is hard to devise.

On the subject of the Philippines the President declares that our retirement would lead to a contest among foreign governments, no one of which would permit any of the others to occupy the islands without a struggle, and that the result would inevitably be to plunge the Philippines into anarchy and war. A protectorate is also impossible, he announces, as we would have to protect the inhabitants from one another as well as from foreign powers with whom they might become involved.

Regarding Cuba the President states that the United States is pledged to give the island its liberty when the inhabitants have shown their capability for self-government, and "this pledge is solemnly reaffirmed."

Main Points of the Message.

Governments modelled to a great extent on those now in operation in our Territories are recommended for Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska.

The main points of the message are as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice-President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21st last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity, and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history.

The President then quotes figures from the annual reports of his Cabinet officers which bear him out in the above statement.

New Banking Act.

The President finds that under the rapid development in the industries of the country the national banking act is not a sufficient avenue through which needful additions to the circulation can from time to time be made. He therefore asks Congress to take up this matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made as will render the act's service in the particulars referred to more responsive to the people's needs. He urges that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

For Gold Standard.

President McKinley then proceeds to discuss the standard of money, and says:

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to those ends.

The financial transactions of the Government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the Government. We are doing these things with the means at hand.

Supply of Gold.

Happily, at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

The Subject of Trusts.

After an urgent appeal to Congress to pass some legislation which shall lift the American merchant marine from its present state of decadence, President McKinley turns his attention to the subject of trusts and devotes a great deal of attention to it. He says:

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of Congress.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious, not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare.

There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organization. If the present law can be extended to more certainly control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the Congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

Foreign Affairs.

Following the trust question the President takes up foreign relations, first reviewing the status of several disputes which the government has on hand and finding them moving toward a successful settlement.

He finds that the Isthmian Canal Commission is making good progress in carrying on examinations in Nicaragua and Darien with a view to establishing a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and he asks Congress to help in the work.

Our trade with China has continued to grow and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been and will be maintained. He again urges an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire so that American trade may be enlarged in the Empire.

Next the Paris Exposition is touched on, and concerning Germany the President finds that our relations continue to be most cordial.

Mr. McKinley contends that our system of the inspection of food products for export is of the best, and he hopes that the German Government will come to realize this, and suggests that Congress authorize an invitation to Germany in connection with the pending reciprocity negotiations or the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food products in both countries.

The President hopes that the disputed question concerning the Alaskan-Canadian boundary will soon be satisfactorily settled.

Neutral in the Boer-British War.

Touching on the war between Great Britain and the Boers, the President says:

This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of Africa. We have been faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of direct concern.

Power should be given to Federal courts the President thinks, to punish lynch crimes against aliens.

The President hopes that Japan will soon be brought into telegraphic relation with this country, and also urges the necessity of a cable to Manila.

Cuba and Samoa.

President McKinley reviews at some length the Samoan troubles, and says that he will soon submit to the Senate a convention entered into between the United States, Germany and England for its action, and then takes up the subject of the condition of Cuba and Porto Rico since the treaty of peace with Spain was signed.

He distinctly says that the pledge, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by Congress on April 19, 1898, by which the United States disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof and the determination that when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people, is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

Diplomatic Relations With Spain.

Following the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace the two Governments accredited ministers to each other, Spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, an eminent diplomatist, while the United States transferred to Madrid Hon. Bellamy Storer, its Minister at Brussels. In addition to its consular representation in the United States, the Spanish Government has appointed consuls for Cuba, who have been provisionally recognized during the military administration of the affairs of that island.

The President recommends appropriate legislation in order to carry into execution Article VII of the Treaty of Peace with Spain, by which the United States assured the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain.

Claims Against Turkey.

The United States Minister to Turkey continues, under instructions, to press for a money payment in satisfaction of the just claims for injuries suffered by American citizens in the disorders of several years past and for wrongs done to them by the Ottoman authorities. Some of these claims are of many years' standing. This Government is hopeful of a general agreement in this regard.

The Venezuelan revolution is then dealt with, and the recognition of Castro acknowledged.

Reviewing the increase of trade brought about by the efforts of the State Department to keep in touch with the Government of the Latin-American republics in South and Central America, President McKinley thinks it expedient that the various republics should be invited to hold at an early date another conference at the capital of one of the countries other than the United States, and in this connection refers to the Pan-American Exposition, to be held on the Niagara frontier in New York in the year 1901.

Monroe Doctrine Guarded.

President McKinley expresses satisfaction over the outcome of the Peace Congress held at The Hague, and hopes for beneficial results from the permanent tribunal for arbitration established by it. He calls attention to the fact that in signing the convention, the representative of the United States carefully guarded the historic position of this country anent the Monroe doctrine.

The Army at Manila.

In a brief reference to the number of men comprising the army of the United States in this country and Manila, the President says:

I cannot withhold from officers and men the highest commendation for their soldierly conduct in trying situations, their willing sacrifice for their country and the intergrity and ability with which they have performed unusual and difficult duties in our island possessions.

The message then goes into an extended review of the postal service, not only in the United States, but the recently acquired colonies. It also calls the attention of Congress to the report of the Secretary of the Navy concerning armor-plate for vessels now under contract and building, and repeats the latter's request that legislation be enacted to make contracts early in the year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton be removed.

Must Keep Philippines.

The next subject taken up is the insurrection in the Philippines. He reiterates that everything possible was done to assure the natives of the good intentions of the United States, denies that the rebel leader was ever promised independence, relates the events preceding the outbreak, and declares that no course was left but to suppress this rising.

War in the Philippines.

President McKinley recites how the Philippine Islands came to the United States by the terms of the treaty with Spain, and says that he has every reason to believe that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people.

He says that no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the island of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this Government to do everything possible to advance their interests. He reviews the appointment of the Philippine Commissioners and then says:

But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves.

No sooner had our army captured Manila, says the President, than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility, which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice.

The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American line, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

A Massacre Plot.

President McKinley then quotes from the insurgent proclamation, which contemplated the massacre of the Americans in Manila, of which General Otis said that "for barbarous intent it is unequaled in modern times."

He then quotes as follows from the report of the commission sent to the Philippines, in which the following words were used: It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force.

The President then says: The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success.

The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our annals.

Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

Mr. McKinley then tells of the establishment of a government in the island of Negros, the first island to accept American sovereignty, and gives to Congress the principal features of the constitution under which its affairs are now being carried on provisionally.

He next tells of the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain over the Sulu Islands, and says the article which provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right of purchasing freedom by paying to the master the usual market value is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago.

Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned.

The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders, and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other, and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war, and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

The President does not deem it desirable to recommend at this time the specific and final form of government for the island, leaving that to Congress when peace is fully restored.

But he believes that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government, with its seat at Manila, but rather first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments and central governments at last to follow.

Concerning Hawaii, President McKinley says it is important that an act should be passed erecting these islands into a judicial district and providing for the appointment of a judge and other officers.

About Alaska.

He then calls attention to the necessity for immediate legislative relief in the territory of Alaska, the population having increased so rapidly that more ample facilities for local self-government are needed. He also recommends that legislation to the same end be had with reference to Porto Rico.

Mr. McKinley repeats in his message the words he used in his inaugural address concerning lynchings in the United States. He calls upon the people of the country to faithfully uphold the right of trial by jury.

On the subject of the civil service the President says that the amendment promulgated by the executive order of May 29, 1899, to the order of May 6, 1896, were made when it became evident to the heads of departments that the amendments were necessary to an efficient and harmonious administration of the departments. He claims that the results obtained show that the public service has improved and that the civil service system is relieved of many of its objectionable features.

Anniversary of Washington's Death.

In conclusion, the President says:

The 14th of December will be the One Hundredth Anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the Republic has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting continually, increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benignant influence of the Father of his Country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

Presented to this Congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we can not err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty can not fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and insure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this Nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
December 5, 1899.

56TH CONGRESS.

THRONGS IN BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ROBERTS IS CHALLENGED.

An Impressive Scene in the Chamber as the Utah Member, Isolated From All the Others, Came Forward and Stood Unsupported in All That Throng, to Hear Himself Denounced.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—On the House side of the Capitol the men literally were "not in it." Such masses of women, moving in every direction and converging at the Capitol were certainly never seen before. Two hours in advance of the meeting corridors and stairways on all of the three floors were packed and jammed with the struggling mass of femininity.

The House galleries on all four sides, relieved only by the broad expanse of the press gallery, were filled, seats and steps, so thick that it was hard to get in and hard to get out.

The diplomatic and executive galleries of the House were barren of occupants until within a few minutes of noon. The privilege of these two galleries is so exclusive that the favored ones had no occasion to come until it suited their own convenience.

On the floor the crush was not less, but there the men had the advantage, except that hundreds of women got in and remained until the rigorous application of the rule as to the floor excluded them.

In the galleries the women were constantly jumping up and peering over each other's shoulders in the search for Roberts, the star performer of the day. They did not care to have any other person pointed out to them. Roberts was the man they wanted, and they were not satisfied until he came in. Mr. Roberts made his appearance about a quarter past 11 o'clock. As he passed through the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's chair his eye fell upon the great stacks of petitions against him, which were piled 10 feet high and 10 feet wide, coming, as is understood, from every State in the Union.

The Speaker, having taken the oath of office, proceeded to complete the organization of the House by swearing in the members, which, according to custom, was done by calling the States in alphabetical order. An understanding having been previously reached between the leaders on both sides as to the disposition of the Roberts case, there was no particular interest on that subject on the floor, but the galleries were a spectacle. They contained themselves with ill-conceived impatience, all anxious to reach Utah, when the grand performance of the day was expected. Utah is pretty far down on the list. When it was at last reached the clerk called Brigham H. Roberts. Twenty or thirty members are usually sworn in in one batch, to save time. The clerk did not proceed, however, but made a pause, which increased the dramatic effect.

Mr. Roberts had been bending forward in his seat for some few minutes, with his hand to his ear. Instantly, upon hearing his name, he rose from the sixth row back, where he was seated, and walked slowly, but with very erect mien, down the aisle. Mr. Tayler, of Ohio, who had been deputed to take charge, was quickly on his feet, and sang out, in a clear, shrill tone: "Mr. Speaker, I object to the oath being administered to the gentleman from Utah." At the sound of his voice Roberts stopped abruptly, just as he was about to step to the area in front of the Speaker. He stood at the end of the row, his hand resting on the desk on either side of him, and steadily, without flinching, looked into the face of Mr. Tayler.

Mr. Tayler stated his objections, concluding with the statement that he spoke for 7,000,000 American men and women, represented on the floor by petition. Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, speaking for the Democratic side, seconded Mr. Tayler, amid tremendous applause.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Cannon (Republican, of Illinois), Payne (Republican, of New York), and Richardson (Democrat, of Tennessee), were appointed to join a similar committee from the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

The opening session of the Senate lasted only 30 minutes and was confined to the swearing in of new and re-elected Senators, the reception of protests against the seating of Senator Quay, and the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Clark, of Montana.

The contrast between the animated scene on the floor of the House and that on the floor of the Senate was most marked. A few Senators appeared in various parts of the chamber and a few others were in the cloakrooms, but the majority remained in the committee rooms or scattered through the lobbies and halls.

The custom of sending flowers to the Senators still prevails to some extent, although there were not so many emblems this year as last.

When the gavel fell, at 12 o'clock, with Senator Frye, president pro tem, in the chair, all the members of the Senate were present, except Senators Butler, Caffery, Deboe, McBride and Mallory. Ex-Senator Quay, knowing that an objection would be made to his being sworn in, was not present, and his case was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections on motion of Senator Cockrell.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Joseph Chamberlain has worn a monocle since boyhood.

The late Vice-President Hobart was born in 1844 and died in 1899, at the age of 55.

Mrs. Arthur Eliot Fish is the originator of the scheme for furnishing the poor of New York with fuel at a nominal rate.

Ex-Senator John M. Palmer, at the age of 83 years, is in Washington gathering material for his forthcoming book of recollections.

Duluth has been added to the list of cities receiving from Mr. Carnegie gifts for the erection of free public libraries. The sum is $50,000.

Miss Adelaide Sergeant, the novelist, has joined the Church of Rome. She was born and brought up a Methodist.

It is rumored in New York that the health of William M. Evarts is very bad, and that his physical condition is rapidly growing alarming.

The Duchess of Sutherland frequently attends meetings of Socialistic women in company with Miss Margaret MacMillan, a Socialistic lecturer.

Herr Von Volmar, the leader of the Bavarian Socialists, is the son of one of the oldest families of the Bavarian aristocracy. He entered the army at the age of 15.

Miss Mayme Jester, a niece of Buffalo Bill, is said to be the only female press agent on the road. She left the newspaper business to go into this new field.

GIRLS IN A DEATH TRAP.

Panic-Stricken in a Blazing Hosiery Factory—One Burned to Death.

Reading, Pa., (Special.)—One of the most appalling fires that has ever visited this city occurred, when the extensive hosiery mill of Nolde & Horst Company took fire, destroying the plant, causing the death of one, and injuring about sixty other employes of the company. The separated parts of a badly burned corpse were recovered from the ruins, and were subsequently found to be the remains of Miss Louisa Clay, aged forty-eight years.

Of the fifty-seven persons who were injured, thirty were seriously hurt.

The hosiery building was a large four-story structure, and nearly six hundred persons were employed, most of them being women and girls. The fire was discovered about eleven o'clock, and in a few moments the girls were panic-stricken. They made a dash for the fire escape and the stairs, but found that the latter means of escape could not carry all of them down at the same time. Several hundred of the girls then made a rush for the windows and appealed to those n the street to save them. Ladders were brought into use, and many girls were taken from the burning building safely. Most of them, however, jumped and were seriously injured. For a few minutes from every window on the second and third floors girls leaped one after the other. Some lodged in the arms of those below, but many struck the ground. They were picked up and rapidly removed to hospitals or their homes. Many of the girls who escaped by the stairways and fire escapes were badly burned, but none of them was, it is believed, seriously injured. It is not known how Miss Clay met her fate, but it is believed that she fainted, and was then burned to death. The fire traveled with great rapidity owing to the inflammable stock in the building. By those who saw the progress of the fire it is considered miraculous that there was such a small loss of life.

There is much criticism among the employes because of the fact that the screens in the windows, except those at the fire escapes, were securely nailed to the window sills. The girls had to break the screens before they could get out to leap to the ground. Some of the employes say that the doors were locked, as a rule, after the employes were in the building.

The fire was caused by the explosion of gasoline in the singeing room. The loss is estimated at about $275,000, on which there is an insurance of $150,000.

KILLED IN POWDER MILL.

Three Men Meet Death, and Two are Seriously Burned.

Pottstown, Pa., (Special.)—The powder works of James S. Miller, near Sunneytown, were completely wrecked by explosion and three men were killed and several others injured.

There were two explosions, the first occurring in the glazing house. The other explosion followed within thirty seconds, and the entire five buildings, which comprised the works, were demolished. Baer and Schwager were in the glazing house when the explosion occurred, and Schneck was at work in the mixing house. Their bodies were horribly mangled. Schaeffer and Faust and five other men were working in other parts of the works when the shock came, but all escaped serious injury except the two named. The shock of the explosion was terrific, and considerable damage was done to the houses of the workmen, which are located near the works. The cause of the explosion cannot be definitely ascertained.

Within the past dozen years there have been five explosions, three of which resulted in fatalities.

THE ROBERTS INQUIRY.

Meeting of the Committee to Map Out a Plan of Procedure.

Washington, (Special.)—The special committee of the House appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Roberts, the Mormon representative from Utah, held its first meeting behind closed doors. The meeting was called for the purpose of determining the method of procedure in the case. It was held in the room of Committee on Elections, No. 1, and was presided over by the chairman, Mr. Tayler of Ohio. All the other members of the committee were present—Messrs. Morris of Minnesota, Freer of West Virginia, Littlefield of Maine, McPherson of Iowa, Landis of Indiana, Republicans; De Armond of Missouri, Lanham of Texas, and Miers of Indiana, Democrats.

It has not yet been decided whether Mr. Roberts is to be allowed counsel, or whether the hearings will be open or private. The determination of the latter question, it is believed, will depend upon Mr. Roberts wishes. Mr. Roberts will also, doubtless, be allowed counsel.

The question as to whether the committee will go to Utah to take testimony was also raised, but it was not decided. Almost all the time was occupied in a general exchange of ideas as to method of procedure.

Emulates Aguinaldo's Methods.

Kansas City, Mo., (Special.)—Former Lieutenant Colin H. Ball, who swam the Bagdad River with General Funston, is in the city searching for the little Filipino boy who came from Manila as the Twentieth Kansas mascot. Lieutenant Ball took the young insurgent to his home in Sedan for the purpose of educating him, but the boy tired of school and ran away. It is thought that he is headed for Washington, and if he is not found here a watch will be kept for him at Chicago and St. Louis. He is a remarkably bright lad, speaks English, a little, and shared honors with Funston as an attraction when the Twentieth was welcomed home.

The House Rules Committee.

Washington, (Special.)—The Speaker has appointed the following members as the Committee on Rules of the House:

Mr. Daizell, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, Republicans, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, Democrats. The Speaker is also a member of this committee

Logan at Malta.

Washington, (Special.)—The War Department has been informed of the arrival at Malta of the transport Logan. She has on board the Forty-first Infantry, Colonel Richmond, and reports all well.

Great Demand for American Mules.

Memphis, Tenn., (Special.)—Purchases of mules in America for the British government seem likely to upset the calculations of American live stock men. It is said orders have been received to purchase 10,000 more animals. Almost this number have already been shipped from Southern points.

Confirmed by the Senate.

Washington, (Special.)—The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following appointments: Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois, to be a Commissioner of Interstate Commerce; Frederick W. Wines, of Illinois, to be assistant director of the census.

DEWEY.

Were the honors that the country
Showered upon her bravest son
Given as one tips a servant
For some menial work well done?

Is the hero of Manila
Worthy of no better pay
Than the mean and captious snarling,
That is crushing him to-day?

Is our Dewey's glory nothing
But a gilded ball and chain?
Is its price the loss of freedom?
Must its cost be manhood slain?
—J O. Madison, in New York Sun.

CAPTAIN JIM,

The Hero of Lot's Corners.

By John Walker Harrington.

Captain Jim went to Lot's Corners shortly after the great Panther Mine was opened. The place was hardly a town at all It consisted of a company store, with a hundred houses of the same pattern arranged about the terminus of a scraggly spur of railroad known as the Pumpkin Vine, which insinuated itself through a narrow pass in the hills. The only evidence of civilization about it was the red schoolhouse, where Captain Jim drilled an educational awkward squad. There the old soldier instructed such of the coal miners' sons who were not old enough to be hopper boys or gate tenders.

Captain Jim had been graduated early in the sixties from a little hilltop Ohio college. His most successful enterprise was leading a company at the Battle of the Wilderness. The war records bear testimony "to a gallant and heroic charge" led by Captain James Fortescue, of Company C, One Hundred and —th regiment, Ohio volunteers. The gentle occupation of leading soldiers to fields of carnage cannot last forever, so Captain Jim, at the close of the war, turned to storekeeping, surveying and various other occupations, and finally ended up as a schoolmaster.

"The boys seem to be getting ugly," the old soldier remarked to his landlady, as he blew a long whiff of smoke toward the ceiling.

The Captain was sitting in the parlor of the Widow Kerrigan, who kept the only boarding house at Lot's Corners. Young Harris, the superintendent of the mine, who had just come in, looked at the old captain for a moment and then lighted a cigar.

"Yes," said Harris, "we are going to have machines. Machines don't get full of bad whiskey and they don't go on strikes. It's all very well for you to talk about wives and children and a cold winter. We gave those fellows fair warning, and we don't propose to stand any more foolishness. Good night."

Harris, with a mock military salute to the old soldier, left the room.

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Captain Jim pored until midnight over his "Caesar's Commentaries," reading anew the battles of the Roman legionaries with flying columns of Huns and Visigoths. He sat looking into the embers of the fire, picturing the struggles of Caesar and Orgetorix.

The screech of a whistle down the winding course of the Pumpkin Vine caused him to start to his feet. He heard the beat of driver wheels over the ill-ballasted railroad. A moment later he stood in boots and in long army overcoat. He flung open the door and hastened toward the little station. The dry snow crunched beneath his feet. The wintry gust sent flinty white crystals against his face and nearly loosened his slouch hat from its moorings. Outlined against the frosted hillside was the giant hopper, a gaunt and blackened skeleton. About it Captain Jim could see figures moving to and fro, and once he thought he saw the gleam of a lighted match.

"There's trouble coming," he said, half aloud, "and when these ignorant foreigners break loose it's terrible."

Down the track he saw an eye of fire.

"That's no ordinary Pumpkin Vine engine," muttered the old captain; "they send down all their broken down locomotives to a place like this; that's a special from Columbus, and specials, to my thinking, are always a sign of bloodshed around this part of the country."

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The locomotive, with rumbling wheels and a screech of escaping steam, came abreast of the station. From the ends of the three cars behind descended a hundred blue coated men, with rifles flung over their shoulders. They were guards from a Western detective agency—former street car conductors, truckmen and the like—who are sent to the Hocking Valley whenever the miners show signs of insurrection.

"You're come none too soon," said the young superintendent, as he advanced to meet the leader of the guards.

Lot's Corners was awake. The sound of a horn echoed among the hills. From every ramshackle house there came forth a man; from some dwellings three or four. Groups formed at various corners, and over the snow there crept little companies. Those who walked in the centre of the knots of men carried oil cans and fagots of kindling wood. A deputy sheriff, who stood at the base of the hopper, saw the approaching host and fired his revolver into the air. He was caught, bound, and hurled head first into a snow drift. Another deputy, rather than fire upon the miners, dropped his gun and ran as fast as his legs could carry him. Half a dozen railroad spikes and three or four chunks of coal whizzed past his head. The crack of a rifle and the ping of a bullet hastened his steps toward the station, where the guards were slowly forming.

"They're going to fire the hopper!" he yelled, as he stumbled and fell at the superintendent's feet.

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A quick word of command, a shouldering of guns and a column of armed men were going at double quick over the snow. Ahead of them they saw a tall, gaunt figure. The long hair was flying in the wind. One hand was stuck in the breast of an old army coat. At the sound of marching feet the Captain hastened his pace, grabbing with his left hand an imaginary sword, as if to keep it from tripping him as he ran.

"Out of the way there, Cap!" cried the young superintendent. "Are you clean daft?"

Captain Jim reached the hopper a hundred yards in advance of the guard. About the base of the structure men were piling wood and shavings and splashing the rubbish with oil. Towering above all the rest was a broad shouldered Hungarian, who had lighted a match. Captain Jim had christened him "Attila the Hun," and the name stuck to him. The man was a natural leader. He was one of the kind who make strikes possible.

"Drop that, Attila!" yelled the old Captain.

Attila motioned Captain Jim away.

"You be friend," he said. "No be here. Go!"

The Captain turned about. He saw a hundred leveled rifles.

"Superintendent!" he cried, "let me talk to these fellows."

The miners stood with hands upon ready revolvers.

"See here, you fellows," continued Captain Jim, "I'm an old soldier, and I know what I am talking about. If you fire that hopper you'll be punished for it, if it takes all the troops in the country to do it. Take my advice and quit the game."

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Nobody could tell how it happened. There came a shot from somewhere. Captain Jim threw up his hands and fell in the snow. A stream of blood dyed the trampled drift. The old soldier placed one hand above his heart; with the other he pointed toward the torch held by the leader of the strikers. The Hun threw the firebrand to the ground and trampled it beneath his feet until the last spark had left it. The strikers dropped their guns in the snow. They surrounded the form of the old soldier.

Attila, the Hun, lifted up the white head upon his knee.

"Not us," whispered the Hun, "not us."

The young superintendent rushed forward.

"I call these men to witness," he cried, "that no shot was fired by us."

Six men carried the old Captain to the Widow Kerrigan's. They were guards and strikers, three of each.

"Don't take on so, boys!" Captain Jim whispered, as they raised him up. "It was nobody's fault. Any old soldier knows that you can't always account for a weapon. Harris, go up tomorrow morning to the school and say good-bye for me to the youngsters. Tell them that none of their dads was to blame."

Captain Jim clasped Harris's right hand, and with his left gripped the oil-smeared fingers of Attila.

"Make it up, men!" he said.

With the two grasping each other's hands over his breast Captain James Fortescue was mustered out of the army of earth. In the little graveyard at Lot's Corners is a monument bearing beneath crossed swords the inscription, "Captain Jim." As long as that memorial stands the whirr of the machine shall not be heard in the Panther Mine.—New York Herald.

VOICES OF F.SH.

Peculiar Sounds Uttered by Inhabitants of the Deep.

Fish that utter sounds are by no means rare, but they are not often seen or heard by those not in the fishing business. Some years ago, in the Gulf of Mexico, a small, highly colored fish known as the haemulon was hauled up. The moment it appeared above the surface it opened its mouth and began to grunt and groan so loudly that the attention of the entire party was attracted to it. The sounds could be heard from one end to the other of the sixty-ton schooner. One of the fishermen held the fish in amazement a few moments, and then was so convinced that it was talking and begging for liberty that it was tossed overboard.

The gizzard shad utters a note that can be heard some distance, and the eel is said to make a noise that comes nearer to being musical than any other made by a fish. The loudest sound ever known to be uttered by a fish came from a small dogfish, or shark, on the New England coast. The fishermen were hauling them in by the dozen and as each fish came out of the it uttered a loud croak, and kept it up as though in great agony, so that when several of these fishes were on deck the air was full of barking or croaking.

The drumfish is one of the few fishes whose sounds are heard while they are in the water. The late Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution made some interesting experiments with them, and in a report described the strange sounds that came up from the bottom. He had the impression that the fish were directly on the bottom of the vessel and were striking it, but this was found to be a mistake. The fish were in a school some feet below the surface, and in all probability were making the sounds by striking their pharyngeal teeth together. The sounds produced by these fish have a singular effect upon superstitious seamen, who see omens in the weird noises.

Any one who has slept in a small boat with his ears a few inches from the water has heard strange crackling sounds sometimes. They appeared like a series of cracks or electric shocks, but what creatures produce the noise no one seems to know.

One of the most remarkable of all the sound-producing fishes is found in China seas, and an account of its actions has been given by Lieut. White of the British navy. He was engaged in some special work at the entrance of a river and came to anchor one night in shallow water. Presently strange sounds began to be heard coming up from the bottom. They were described as resembling the clanging of bells and the beating of drums. The men were demoralized, and attributed the noises to spirits, it being said that a crew of pirates had gone down there, but the officers were convinced that the noise was caused by some sea animals, and investigation showed that it came from a school of fish that made the sounds by clapping their teeth together.

JIM WARDNER, OF IDAHO.

His Remarkable Luck and the Story of an Interesting Telegram.

"Jim Wardner of Idaho and all over," said a Westerner just in town from the Pacific Slope, "ought to be somewhere in New York city at this very minute, for I heard that he had left for the East on a prospecting trip, just before I got down from Skagway. Wardner is a genius that cannot be downed, and besides having one town named for him in Idaho and another in British Kootenai, he has made and lost four fortunes in mines, and is now starting in on his fifth. At least, his fourth is gone, and he only makes a fortune when he happens to be out of one. His last venture was big, but it went wrong. He had two steamboats on the Kootenai, and started the town of Wardner, which went with a boom, and Jim started to win a million.

"There was a river town across the river, but they had to depend on Jim's steamboats for their stuff, and naturally, under the circumstances, Wardner had the bulge on Steelton, the name of the other town. One day, when everything was coming Jim's way, both of his boats went on the rocks and sunk, and Jim wasn't yet in a fix to replace them. In other words, it busted him, and he got out of it the best he could, which was to go off to Toronto and trade his town site for a stock of goods. These, to the extent of $40,000, he carried up to Lake Bennett and started in it down the river for Dawson. Evidently Jim's luck wasn't on the water, for his boat load of stuff was wrecked, and he only saved enough out of it to bring him in $9,000, when, if he had had luck, his $40,000 would easily have been sold for $400,000 at the usual Dawson profit. That sort of thing would have knocked out most men, but Wardner went right on, and now I understand he has got something to present to the notice of New Yorkers better than anything he ever struck.

"His 'black cat farm' was one of the things that gave him a reputation for wealth. This was a farm on an island in Puget Sound, where he raised, according to his representations to an Eastern journalist, such vast numbers of black cats that their fur brought him in a fabulous revenue. Of course it was a fabric of the fancy, but the story was told everywhere, and Wardner's black cat farm was one of the least.

"Another story is told on him of a time when he was between fortunes and wanted to get to New York for a grub stake. He was at Vancouver, and as he couldn't swim, nothing was left him to go on but the land, so he struck the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He stated his case to the agent and asked him to telegraph Mr. Shaughnessy, the general passenger agent at Montreal, to the effect that Mr. Wardner was at Vancouver, and unless he got transportation he would have to walk. The obliging agent sent the message and asked, 'Shall I issue the transportation?' Later the agent received a reply 'Don't let Mr. Wardner walk,' and that same night Mr. Wardner was flying eastward on a C. P. train. Arriving at Montreal, Wardner went to Shaughnessy to extend his thanks, and when the general passenger agent saw him he threw up both hands.

How did you get here so soon?" he asked.

"Over the C. P., of course," responded Wardner.

"But how? Didn't the agent get my telegram?"

"Yes, and it said: 'Don't let Mr. Wardner walk,' and I didn't,' smiled Jim.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed Shaughnessy, 'that telegraph operator left out a period. The telegram should have read: 'Don't. Let Mr. Wardner walk.'

"Then Wardner gave Shaughnessy the ha ha, and Shaughnessy gave Wardner a dinner, and Waroner didn't have to walk on to New York, either. He's a great chap, is Jim Wardner, and he'll be on top again by and by, see if he isn't."

Places for Cultivating Cork.

Part of the United States, India, Africa, the islands of the Pacific, and Australia are well adapted for the successful cultivation of the cork oak. The drawback is that several years must elapse after planting before there can be any of the desired results. The avidity for "quick returns" which undeniably prevails among us may be regarded as the principal difficulty in obtaining groves of native cork in this country.—Waverley Magazine.

It isn't always when a man indulges in reflections that he shines.

SLIM PIET JOUBERT.

EXCITING EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF THE BOER COMMANDER.

He Is of French Huguenot Descent, Taught from Childhood to Hate the British and Shoot Straight—He Was Victor at Majuba Hill.

Petrus Jacobus Joubert, better known as Piet Joubert, or "Slim Piet," (Slim Peter), was born sixty-eight years ago. He came of an old French Huguenot family, long settled in South Africa, and many writers attribute his chivalrous instincts to the less mixed character of his origin than is the case with the majority of the Boers. Like President Kruger, he was born in Cape Colony, but was taken, when seven years old, by his parents to the Orange Free State. He was taught from early childhood to detest the British, to shoot straight, and to be absolutely fearless when hunting big game or blacks. Of ordinary schooling he had little, in those days when the nearest homestead to his father's farm was many miles away. He never saw a newspaper until he was nineteen years old, but he was ambitious to become something more than a mere farmer, and, with the aid of the few books he was able to obtain, succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages.

Joubert's hatred of the British was by no means lessened when, as a young man, he moved from his farm in consequence of the acquisition of Natal by his hereditary foes. He decided to settle in the Transvaal, and the "woonplaats" he founded almost joins Natal at its northernmost post. But it was not long after he became a burgher of the South African Republic before he was known as a useful man and a daring fighter. It was said that he could lead a body of men more successfully against hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal, so it came about that whenever there was an ugly uprising against the burghers Joubert was called upon to lead a detachment of Boers. The natives soon learned to fear him, and the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in the surrender of the Kaffirs.

It was in these little wars with the natives that Joubert became acquainted with Paul Kruger. The two became bosom friends, and the former thereafter forsook the life of a farmer, though he still retained his farm, for a political career. He was vice president during the latdent during the presidency of Burgerster's absence in Europe. Before this he had been State Attorney of the Republic. An event that had a great influence on his career was his first visit to England, when he accompanied Mr. Kruger. What Joubert saw there impressed him, as he never hesitated to admit, with the power of the British, but rather accentuated than mollified his attitude of determined resistance to anything that he regarded as British aggression. He was always in favor of the use of force instead of diplomacy, and on several occasions, when he was vice president and Kruger president, the latter had great difficulty in repressing his more hot-headed colleague.

A notable instance of this was in 1879, when Joubert was one of the triumvirate—the others being Kruger and Pretorious—who were planning the rebellion to overthrow British rule in the Transvaal. Kruger had the greatest difficulty in holding Joubert in check when the latter wanted to rush hostilities before the best moment had come in which to strike the blow for freedom. When, however, the time came to fight, Joubert was selected as the best man to have control of the Boer forces. How he conducted the campaign, which began and ended so disastrously for the British, is known to nearly everyone. The battle of Majuba Hill in 1881 was his crowning feat of generalship. He personally led the force that dealt to Great Britain a blow that she has never forgiven, and that is supposed by many persons to be the real cause of the present conflict.

After peace had been arranged Gen. Joubert did not remain idle. The terms of the agreement with Great Britain were not satisfactory to a large number of Boers, Joubert included, and, in view of a possible future conflict, the army of the South African Republic was organized by him. He divided the country into seventeen military departments, and each of these departments into smaller divisions, with commanders, field cornets and lieutenants of various ranks, in charge. Every man, it is said, became a trained soldier without leaving his farm, and had his complete equipment ready at home. When the summons came every man was pledged to appear at an appointed spot.

When war was declared Joubert had to send only seventeen telegrams, and within forty-eight hours the entire Boer nation was in arms.

Besides this extraordinarily perfect organization, Joubert did more than any one else in the South African Republic to secure an immense quantity of artillery. What the strength of the republic in modern guns is the British are beginning to find out. Most of them came from France, and are of the latest and most improved type.

When the Jameson raiders were captured and locked up in Pretoria jail Joubert appealed in the strongest terms for their immediate execution. Not even the suggestion of another Boer leader that the raiders' ears be cut off was a sufficiently harsh measure to please him. He said that the men deserved death, and ought to be shot as a warning to others. President Kruger and Joubert were closeted together for a whole night, and in the end Oom Paul's milder counsels prevailed. Nevertheless, Joubert on other occasions showed more regard for the usages of civilization than almost any of his colleagues, and the British would rather trust to him to act in a humanitarian way to prisoners of war than to any other of the leaders of the burghers. When, in 1884, the Boers raided British territory in Bechuanaland Joubert was almost the only prominent man who refused to support the movement, and his opposition resulted in the withdrawal of the Boers from the territory seized. On this occasion Joubert threatened to resign unless he had his way.

"I positively refuse," he said, "to hold office under a government that deliberately breaks its covenants, and we have made covenants with England."

The name "Slim Piet" was given to Joubert after Majuba Hill. It had no reference to his physique, for he was nearly six feet in height and of stout build, but to his shrewd tactics.

A NEW SOVEREIGN STATE.

The Republic of the Acre, the Latest Government in South Africa.

Probably there are not many people who have heard of the Republic of the Acre. It is a brand new State which has arisen in South America in the last few weeks. It owes its origin to the fact that a large part of the interior of South America is a no-man's-land, some parts claimed by two or even three of the republics which have not clearly defined limits.

A certain Rodriguez Aries happened along and determined to take advantage of this state of affairs. He was an adventurer who had seen much of the world, having been successively a bank employe in Spain, a theatrical manager in the United States, a clerk of works in Paris and a broker in the Argentine Republic. While in Buenos Ayres he made the acquaintance of the gentlemen who are now his ministers of state.

Rodriguez Aries proclaimed a vast territory bordering on Brazil and Bolivia as the Republic of the Acre, so called from the river of that name, a tributary of the Amazon, which flows through it. The territory has an extent of some 200,000 square miles and an estimated population of 50,000. It was claimed by both Brazil and Bolivia, but that did not matter to Rodriguez Aries. He established his capital at a small village called Antimairi, appointed his ministers and was ready for business. He calculated on raising revenue from a royalty on the rubber gathered in his territory, which depends principally on that staple for its commerce.

Rodriguez Aries is an intelligent, wide awake man, apparently about 50 years of age. His face is of a decided Spanish cast, with kindly looking eyes, which beam on you through a pair of gold rimmed spectacles. From his appearance one might take him to be a professional man, a lawyer or a doctor.

Whether the new Republic of Acre will take a permanent place among the family of nations remains to be seen. It may be noted that there are prosperous States in existence today which have arisen in the same manner as the Republic of the Acre; among these may be mentioned the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in South Africa, which were also established by adventurers in a no-man's-land, and are now of sufficient importance to make no small noise in the world.

The region of the Acre is one of the hottest and most healthful in South America. It is also one of the richest in rubber, which grows wild in the woods in great abundance, and those engaged in the rubber trade can generally calculate on making their fortunes in four or five years if they escape the malarial fevers and other diseases which dog the steps of the white man in these latitudes.

The territory of the Acre, or a portion of it, was granted not long ago to an American syndicate by the Government of Bolivia, which had a very doubtful title to it. The syndicate was to build a railway and make other improvements, but the project never came to anything, owing partly to the disputed ownership of the land, which led to litigation, and finally resulted in the proclamation of independence already referred to.

Thought He Had Been Noticing.

Willie Washington was trying to be conversational, but the young woman wore glasses and looked severe, and her mother surveyed the scene with an expression of austere toleration. Willie ought to have known better than to call on Monday afternoon, anyhow.

"Have you read any books lately?" asked Willie with the inane grin which he uses in society.

"Yes," answered the girl.

"Been some pretty good ones written lately, don't you think?"

"I haven't read any recent novels," she answered.

"You ought to read some."

"I find ample entertainment in the classics," was the rejoinder, while her mother looked on with an approving smile.

"Oh, yes. Shakespeare, I suppose. He's a good old classic."

"I read Shakespeare occasionally when I read English. I also read Corneille and Moliere and Goethe and Schiller, but only for diversion. Philosophic studies are my especial occupation at present."

"By Jove!" exclaimed Willie admiringly. "You're getting to be a regular blue-stocking, aren't you?"

"A what?" repeated the young woman's mother grimly as she arose to her feet.

"Why—a blue stocking—you know—that is."

"No explanations are necessary. Amelia, I am going to tell the servant to take in the clothes' line at once. Hereafter neither of us will be at home to Mr Washington."—Washington Star.

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

ORPHANS' HOME BURNED.

Girls' Section of the Chester Springs School Destroyed by Fire—No Loss of Life Occurred—Flames Discovered at Supper Time and Students Escaped Without Mishap—Other Live News.

Fire broke out in the girls' wing of the Chester Springs' Soldiers' Orphans' School, nine miles north of West Chester, and two hours later this large building was in ruins. About 150 girls were at supper at the time, and when the alarm was sounded they hastily made their escape from the building. The flames were first discovered in an upper room by two little girls, who had just left the supper table. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. For a time the children were panic-stricken, but the cool-headed teachers allayed the fears and ushered them quickly out of the dining-room to a place of safety. Hundreds of farmers gathered at the scene and materially assisted in preventing the flames from spreading to the main building, the chapel, boys' wing, hospital and other large buildings on the grounds, some of which were within 100 feet of the girls' wing. But for the timely discovery of the fire an appalling catastrophe might have resulted, owing to the fact that the children are all quite young and rather difficult to manage under the strain of excitement. The loss is about $15,000 and is covered by insurance. The huge walls of the wing were not destroyed and it is thought that they can be utilized. The school is under the management of Lieutenant John M. Major, of Harrisburg, who succeeded Colonel Austin Curtin as superintendent some months ago. Nothing of any value was saved from the building owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread. The burned building was a very old structure and was used during the War of the Revolution as a hospital. For more than half a century it was a summer resort, where hundreds of people gathered every season on account of the medical properties of the springs. In 1869 the State secured control of the property and established the Soldiers' Orphans' School. The property is owned by the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank, Phoenixville, and is rented by the State.

Well Shooter's Dire Fate.

John Hawkins met a shocking death, his body being blown to shreds while he was thawing nitro-glycerine which he intended to use in shooting a well on the Ferguson farm, Moon Township. What parts of the dead man could be found were gathered and taken to Coraopolis. Hawkins was a married man, 45 years old, and the father of six children. He was in the employ of H. A. Gunbaker, an oil well shooter, whose headquarters are at Coraopolis. He is said to have been one of the most careful men in the business. He had been following it for a number of years. He left Coraopolis with a quantity of glycerine to shoot the Ferguson well. The glycerine is kept in a frozen state for safety and it was hauled to the well. It was a strange accident in the respect that no one was injured except Hawkins. Samuel Ferguson, William Carpenter and Frank McCracken were near him and neither was hurt.

Fought Four Desperadoes.

David Hughes, a merchant of Mt. Carmel, was awakened by a loud noise in front of the building. Dressing himself he went downstairs to investigate, and as soon as he opened the front door four men murderously assaulted him. He resisted until he fell senseless to the sidewalk with one rib fractured, another torn from the flesh, while his head, face and body were badly lacerated and bruised. Before the gang could escape several policemen appeared and were shot at five times by the fugitives. The bullets failed to hit the officers. The latter, after a fierce hand to hand fight, captured the gang and locked them up. Hughes was removed to his home, where physicians dressed his wounds. The prisoners are Wally and Peter Karlow and Wally and Paul Walokowicz.

Died From Injury Sustained on Rails.

Christopher W. Carmany, who was run down by a train on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, died at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon. Mr. Carmany was a school teacher in early life, and from 1876 to 1886 was postmaster of Lebanon. He was widely known as an accountant of ability and was aged 65 years.

Injured by Retarded Quarry Blast.

Frank Siebert was seriously injured by a blast in a stone quarry in East Allentown. A blast had been prepared which failed to explode. An hour later the men tried to bore out the charge and an explosion occurred. Seibert was struck by the drill which was in the hole and a man named Hartley was also slightly injured.

A Policeman Shot.

While attempting to quell a riot at a dance hall, in Hazleton, Officer Matthews was shot in the hip. Frank Birdie, a Freeland Italian, was arrested and held in $1000 bail for court, charged with the shooting. The condition of the officer is very serious, and it is feared blood poisoning will set in.

Dead Body Found on the Railroad.

The badly mutilated body of a man thought to be Joseph Lucto, of Lansford, was found on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway tracks, near Gilberton. He is supposed to have been run down by one of the early freight trains.

Killed His Brother.

William Brady, aged 16 years, while handling a revolver at Honesdale, accidentally shot and instantly killed his brother, Robert, aged 14 years. The bullet entered the boy's heart.

Boy Killed While Gunning.

A party of four boys, of Hawley, were hunting on Thursday, when Charles Bea, aged 14 years, was shot in the back by the accidental discharge of his brother's gun. The boy died from the wounds.

News in Brief.

Burglars broke into Joseph W. Simpson's general store, at Port Carbon, and secured a considerable sum of money and a large quantity of goods. The loss is about $50.

The annual reorganization of the Prison Board took place at Reading. Joel L. Krick succeeds George H. Nagle as president, and I. Heber Witman, of Caernavon, is the new secretary.

Little Eva Miller was seriously burned while playing with fire at her home in Mahanoy city.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 14

The Coming of Christmas

...The world's greatest holiday approaches—only 10 days away! Time is short for preparations, but plenty long enough if you waste no more time and decide upon what you are going to buy for presents. The earth-girdling thought is

What Shall the Gift Be?

We would suggest Slippers—whether the gift is to be for a man, woman, or a child. We have a most pleasing collection of gift Slippers of kidskin, patent leather, cloth and satin covered. Prices way down at 20c. and rise to $2.00.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Just Received

New Line of ...Holiday Goods

A New line of Socks, Ladies' and Misses' Goods. . . .

Pillsbury's Best and Golden Link Flour always on hand.

All Shades of Carpet Chain

of best quality. James Palmer, the weaver, always at home, directly across the street. Any one desiring to have the best Home-made Carpet can have all that is needed by inquiring at the Potters Mills Bargain Store.

F. A. CARSON

POTTERS MILLS.

The Millheim Shirt Factory.

It is now settled beyond a doubt that Millheim is to have a shirt factory.

The plant is to consist of fifty machines, which will be placed in the building on Penn street, formerly occupied by W. L. Goodhart. The power is to be furnished by a five-horse power gasoline engine, of which but three-horse power will be required to operate the machines; the remaining power will be used to run a dynamo to furnish light on those days which are too short to permit of working the full number of hours by daylight. The operators will be girls mostly, and a canvass of the town has shown that more than the required number will be available. As the capital has been raised entirely by local subscriptions the plant will be controlled altogether by home people, and, therefore, as a safe investment nothing could be better.

Heavy Porkers

Adam Heckman of Tusseyville, killed a porker, which dressed 518.

Six hogs of Lewis Mensh of Aaronsburg, dressed near 2100.

James Stahl slaughtered two hogs for Rev. Rearick which dressed, one 390 and the other 410. That beats some farmers, Rev'd.

Shannon Boal, of this place, killed two porkers which dressed 815 pounds, having all the sausages he cares for, and the world moves on.

Demus Lose, of Haines, killed a snorter of a porker, dressing 544.

Jonas Bible, at the Stone mill, killed a hog last week for Calvin Harshbarger which dressed 408 pounds.

Now in Operation.

The shirt factory at Bellefonte started up on Monday morning with twenty-five girls employed. Centre Hall was within its grasp to secure a like enterprise with an effort from the citizens. Will our town embrace the opportunity?

For Christmas.

The old reliable grocery always furnishes families with the freshest and best, and is now unpacking its holiday supply of groceries, in teas, coffees, and canned and pickled goods, finest dishes, lamps, China ware, confectioneries, green and dried fruits, oysters, &c., all No. 1, at Sechlers, Bellefonte.

A SHIRT FACTORY FOR THE TOWN.

An Opportunity for Such Enterprise to Locate Here.

Last week two gentlemen from Philadelphia were in Centre Hall making a careful survey of the town with the view of locating a shirt factory here. They were favorably impressed with the town, its location, and expect to return again at a later day to interview our citizens to learn what inducements will be thrown out for them to locate such an enterprise here. The plant they propose installing would operate about thirty machines, giving employment to forty or fifty hands. There are several available buildings in the town suitable for such a factory and the expense of erecting one need not be incurred.

Both Bellefonte and Millheim have secured similar plants through the enterprise of its citizens and they will prove a great boon to each place in giving employment to many. It will aid all lines of business and put in circulation a great deal of money.

The promoters of the enterprise expect the citizens of the place to aid them in the enterprise. In towns where shirt factories have been installed the citizens subscribed liberally towards the plant and to secure one for Centre Hall, a similar course must be foilowed.

The town a few years ago had within its grasp a most excellent opportunity for securing a large shoe factory. The men at the head of the project asked only for a land site. This was refused them and they went to Tyrone, which town was only too glad to secure such a plant so cheaply. It now gives employment to over one hundred hands.

Give the enterprise your support. The town needs such an enterprise to keep it to the front.

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. Callahan, wife of Daniel Callahan, living along the side of Nittany mountain, west of Centre Hall, died last Saturday evening after a short illness. She was aged 71 years and 10 months. Death was the result of a severe cold which Mrs. Callahan contracted several days previous, which settled upon her lungs and congestion of that organ followed. Mrs. Callahan's maiden name was Lena Devine, and she was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 10, 1828. She leaves a husband, four daughters, Mrs. Lena Raymond and Mrs. Hannah Kester, both of Lock Haven; Mrs. Annie Torrel, of Ridgeway, Pa., and Mrs. Ellen Whiteman, of Snow Shoe; and three sons, John Daniel and James. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning. Interment was made near the Callahan home.

A Big Load.

Tuesday afternoon a large boiler and engine hauled by ten horses, five teams in line, was a spectacle that aroused more than ordinary interest, for it is seldom that as many horses are seen these days attached to one vehicle. The outfit came from near Siglerville, Mifflin county, and was owned by Sterritt McNitt, son of A. B. McNitt, of Siglerville. Sterritt is erecting a large stave factory on top of Nittany mountain, where he expects to do some heavy operating.

An Interesting Diet.

Did you ever hear of a two-month-old baby who eats sauer kraut and mashed potatoes and lives? Well, there's one living in Lock Haven. The infant was taught to eat this combination of victuals by its fond papa, because it was always hungry. And it seems to relish this diet, so the parents say.

Died in Bellefonte.

James Russell Harris died at Bellefonte on Monday evening, aged about 74 years. He had been an invalid for a number of years, but his death was sudden and unexpected. He was a member and founder of the wholesale clothing firm of Snyder, Harris, Bassett & Co., of Philadelphia. He leaves a wife and five children. His remains were taken to Philadelphia for burial

He Cut His Corn.

Abner Edmundson, of Mill Hall, aged seventy-two, cut a corn off his toe, in consequence of which the doctors cut his entire foot off last week. That is a mode of corn cutting closely resembling the direction for cutting off a dog's tail, just back of the ears.

Eclipses of 1900.

There will be three eclipses during the year 1900, two of the sun and one of the moon. The most interesting one will be the sun, May 29th. In this state it will be nearly total and in most of the southern states it will be total.

The Laws are Strict.

The laws of Pennsylvania are very strict against disturbers of religious worships. Any officer of the church can make complaint against the party who creates such a disturbance, and the offenders can be heavily fined and also sent to jail.

Odd Fellows Supper.

The Odd Fellows had a supper in their rooms on Saturday night which was largely attended. Oysters were the main article on the menu, and plenty of them.

Potter Insurance Case.—Identification By Cowlick.

The Potter case was decided last week by Judge Love. Suit was brought by John F. Potter, father of George M. Potter, against the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, to recover $1500 upon a life insurance policy. This young man is supposed to have been murdered in a lumber camp in Potter county, some time in May, 1894. The last time his parents had seen him was on May 30, '94. The body of the murdered man was buried without any identification.

The father, while hearing of this murder and making some investigation, did not exhume the body nor identify it until January, 1898. The insurance company claimed the body is not the body of Potter, and that he is still alive and somewhere in the West. The plaintiff identified the body by the cowlick in the hair, which was noticeable on the skull.

The jury found a verdict for the Potters for full amount of policy and interest.

A Relic of 100 Years.

Our townsman, A. J. Reesman, has one of the old fat lamps of grandfathers' day, made of iron, dish shaped, and with a snout to it that held the wick leading into the fat melted by the heat of the flame. It has the hanger used on that ancient style of lamp, and belonged to his grandfather Rishell, and is 100 years old. How people could see and work well by such dim candle power is a marvel—but they managed to pull through by it.

The improvement on the fat lamp was the tin candlestick, tallow candle and snuffers. Then, 40 years ago, the coal oil lamp came along with its brilliant light. Next came gas, then the electric.

It may be mentioned in this connection that some 40 years ago Wm. W. Royer, of Centre Hill, bought a coal oil lamp and chimney at the Reporter office and has had that chimney in use ever since. Who can say the same?

Died in Millheim.

Mrs. Christopher Alexander died at her home in Millheim, Wednesday evening, of last week, about five o'clock, after an illness of about three months, with carcinoma of the liver. Mrs. Alexander's maiden name was Sarah Keen. She was a daughter of Jacob Keen, of Millheim, and was fifty-six years of age. Surviving her are her husband and the following children: Mrs. Mazie Harter, Mrs. Annie Kerstetter, Mrs. Edith Shook, Mrs. Lettie Lingle, and Allen, Rose and Nora, at home. During her life Mrs. Alexander was an active worker in the Evangelical church, and she died with an abiding faith in her Master.

Died Sunday Evening.

John Kessler, aged about 75 years, died at the home of Howard Slabig, near Potters Mills, on Sunday evening. He had been paralyzed for a number of years which left him nearly helpless. His death was sudden and it is supposed he was stricken down with another attack, which resulted fatally. Deceased leaves a wife and two daughters who reside in Lewistown. Being unable to work he was a township charge, but was cared for by members of the Slabig family. His remains were interred on Tuesday in the cemetery at Sprucetown.

Caused by Spreading Rail.

On Monday when the train on the Bellefonte Central railroad was about two miles from State College the rails spread and the passenger coach left the track. All the glass in the windows was broken and the passengers had quite a shaking up. The engine and freight cars did not leave the track. The track was torn up for nearly two hundred yards but no one was injured.

As to Mail Matter.

The postmaster general in his present report asks that fourth class matter, merchandise, which is now sent for one cent an ounce or sixteen cents a pound, be allowed to go as third class matter the same as books and papers, at one-half cent an ounce or eight cents a pound and the present limit of four pounds be changed to ten pounds.

Hastings' New Battle.

A political story of more than ordinary interest is in effect that ex-Governor D. H. Hastings is an aspirant to go as a delegate to the Republican national convention next year. As there are several avowed Quay followers with the same aspirations there is promise of a lively contest for the honor.

A Millheim Wedding.

Last Wednesday evening Miss Carrie Mae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Spigelmeyer, of Millheim, was married to Mr. Charles W. Bassler, of Freeburg, at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding was witnessed by a large number of guests.

School Vacation.

The public schools will close for their holiday vacation on Friday next, December 18th, for two weeks, opening again on January 1st. The teachers have the week of institute and the week between Christmas and New Year.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

PENDING SUIT ABOUT WATER.

The Council Refuses to Pay Annual Bible Water Rental.

Several years ago the council secured a lease from the Bible estate for the water upon the tract. The council agreed to pay them $50 per year for the water for the first five years, and $75 per year rental thereafter. The lease was duly signed by the boro authorities and entered on record at Bellefonte. Two annual yearly payments of $50 were made the Bible estate by the council and the third was due last October, but the council refuses to grant an order for the same and payment has not been made, and litigation is in sight to settle the controversy.

There were two streams of water flowing over the Bible land. One stream had its head far up the mountain and the other lower down. Without any investigation the council contracted for the same, and then the discovery was made that the lower spring could not be utilized, the water could not reach the town, and the upper spring where it was necessary to catch its flow was upon the land of Samuel Bruss, but farther down flowed over the Bible farm.

Council first intended to build their reservoir at Bible's, but later put it upon the Arney tract. The springs on this tract being greatly deficient it was necessary to bring up the Bruss spring.

The Bible's presented their bill and it was refused. They have handed over the matter to their attorney Harry Keller, with instructions to collect the bill. They claim the boro must either pay them the annual rental or return the water to its original channel.

The exercise of a little common sense at the outstart by our council would have resulted in avoiding any controversy now pending.

Died in Illinois.

John Swartz, a native of this section, died at his home at Dakota, Illinois, on November 17th. His death was sudden and unexpected. On the fatal morning he arose feeling well, eating a hearty breakfast and went to the stable to harness his horse. Not coming as soon as expected the ladies of his household went to the stable to learn the cause of the delay. They found Mr. Swartz lying in the buggy shed, and death resulted before a physician arrived at the house. Mr. Swartz was aged about 76 years. He was a brother of S. M. Swartz, of Tusseyville, and Henry Swartz, near Millheim. He leaves a wife and six sons and two daughters. His six sons acted as pall bearers at the funeral. Mr. Swartz resided at Millheim where he followed the trade of tailoring. He left for the west about forty-five years ago, settling in Illinois, where he engaged in farming. His wife's maiden name was Miss Cupp.

Robert McKnight.

Robert McKnight, known all over this county, aged 82 years, died on Tuesday morning at his country home on Buffalo Run, five miles west of Bellefonte. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland. He came to this country while quite a young man and helped to introduce the first coal illuminating gas plants in Philadelphia. In 1848 he came to Bellefonte and installed the Bellefonte gas plant, and in 1879 also introduced steam heat. Early in the eighties he removed to Philaphia, where he lived until 1894, when he came back to Bellefonte and shortly after retired to his country home. Mr. McKnight was president of Bellefonte Councils in 1880. Four children survive. He was a staunch Democrat and a well-read man.

Poor Centre County Boy Gets Rich.

Frank Letterman, of Milesburg, has heard from his son, T. S. Letterman, now a gold miner, near Missoula, Montana, that the latter has sold for $45,000 a very small interest in his mine in the So-So Lode, retaining large enough holdings to clear nearly $100,000 a year. The son, before he left our county, was getting but $1.15 a day as coal miner six years ago.

Must Publish Marriages.

Clergymen are reminded that the present law requires them to publish marriages in at least one newspaper. Failing to comply with the requirements got several ministers in serious trouble, in the central part of the state recently.

And There Was a Big Stink.

Big stink at the station when railroad hands dropped a 400 pound barrel of sauerkrout; some of the hands were soaked with the juice, and proceeded to get as much of Sando's dainty inside of them as possible.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Milroy, Peter R. Barger, age 23 y.

Paintersville, Mrs. Amanda Beaver, age 73 years.

Sprucehill, widow of Benjamin Rice aged 88 years.

Lewistown, Mrs. Mary J. Sunderland, aged 68 years.

Pity the Deer.

A party of Mifflin county hunters returning from the mountains without deer, report finding four deer dead that had been wounded with buckshot and died from their wounds and were unfit to eat when found.

A Merry X=mas.

We will be ready to draw the curtain on our great stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS...

On the 9th, inst.

You know we have been one of the leading distributors of holiday goods in Penns Valley in former years and we are pleased to say we will lack nothing this season.

We will have plenty for all.

A Happy New Year.

S. M.

SWARTZ,

TUSSEYVILLE.

Murder Near Spruce Creek

Sunday Thomas Scott died in the Altoona hospital, as a result of being shot in a bloody fight in the camp of the laborers employed on the railroad work at Spruce creek on Saturday night.

Scott was drunk and picked a quarrel with every man he met. He was knocked down by three men and badly beaten. After having his wounds dressed, he returned to the camp and entered a shanty. He was ordered out, and on refusing to go George Woodson shot him twice, both shots taking effect. Woodson escaped. Scott had the reputation of being a bad man.

The camp at Spruce creek is rapidly gaining an unsavory notoriety. The people of the vicinity are in constant terror, and make little resistance to the depredations committed by the inhabitants of the camp.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and paining me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith Centre Hall.

Annual Christmas Opening AND White Fair.

Saturday, Dec. 9th to 24th.

...Grandest Exhibition of Holiday Goods ever displayed in Centre County. - - -

Marvelously Low Prices.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

Come and see us for your

Presents for Christmas

Our China Corner was never more complete.

Also a full line of Mufflers, Kerchiefs, and everything in the shape of a handsome present.

Prices way down.

Come, see, and be convinced.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

SPRAY

Is the popular Spring Wheat Flour, and is on sale in all surrounding towns at a low price. It is guaranteed to please all bakers.

Have You Tried It?

Middlings and Bran, - $1 per cwt.

COAL SCREENED FREE OF CHARGE.

Flour exchanged for wheat.

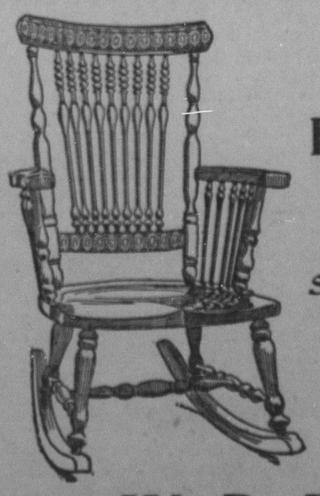
G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

1899 | To Buyers of | 1900

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

100 Fine Rockers



Bought at a sacrifice sale before the advance in prices, will be

Sold at 25 per cent. ....Lower

Than you can buy the same elsewhere. Store open until 9 o'clock until after the Holidays.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - PA.